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The Daily Commercial

GILDENENNEY has the magazines for July, including the Fashions and plates.

AT a recent Cabinet meeting certain confidential letters from Lieutenant General Sherman, relative to Indians affairs, were submitted and considered. This officer will have authority to conduct the campaign according to his own judgment.

ANNIVERSARY OF MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—Rev. Dr. Eliot, of St. Louis, will reach the annual sermon to the Graduating class of the Meadville Theological Class, in the Unitarian church in Meadville, on Wednesday evening, June 19th, at 8 o'clock. Mr. John C. Laube and Mr. J. B. Thomson will be ordained on the same occasion. The Anniversary Exercises of the Meadville Theological School will take place in the Unitarian church in Meadville, Thursday, at 9½ o'clock in the morning, June 20th.

THE Boston correspondent of the Springfield *republican*, speaking of the sights to be shown Mr. Johnson on his visit to the hub, makes this suggestion: "While I would not presume to advise or even to suggest in such a matter to the competent gentlemen who have charge of the reception, I cannot help hoping that the President will be introduced at the store of Messrs. Little, Brown & Co. In the basement of that handsome structure he will see high piled on either side large bales of 'Mosses from the Manse of Andrew Johnson,'—a book toward which posterity, it is hoped, will repair the short-comings of the present generation; and, perhaps, the liberal proprietors will present him with a copy, as being most likely to appreciate the merits of the work."

Discovery of Treasure in Egypt,

A paper published in Alexandria, Egypt, states: "Every one is talking for the last few days about the treasure found in the province of Fayoum. The story goes that an old resident of the province waited lately in a mysterious manner upon His Highness, and asked permission to make a search in the garden of an ancient Coptic convent, now abandoned, with a view of discovering a treasure which old manuscripts described as being buried in a certain spot. The Viceroy granted the necessary permission, allowing the applicant to retain a third of what he might discover. The researches commenced, and are said to have speedily brought to light a treasure consisting partly of ingots and partly of very ancient gold pieces, rather larger than napoleons, of a total value represented at about forty millions of francs. The discovery having been telegraphed to Has el-Tin, the Viceroy left Alexandria for the purpose of inspecting in person the cash-box of Amenophis XXXVII., which at present lost on a journey, according to description on the obelisk of Luxor?

Davis's Defects.

We have a dim suspicion of having said the same thing somewhere before, but it is a remark that will bear repeating that there is no wisdom so easy as *ex post facto* wisdom—the judgment that criticizes past events, and clearly how things might have been bettered. English admiration and adulation of Davis while he was successful is succeeded by critical condemnation of Davis now that he is unlucky. Then was not only the chief of American statesmen, but the only one whose State papers were written in correct English. Then, if a reporter, he was also a potentate. Now he is not merely reprobate, but a refugee. Therefore, a prominent English paper thus speaks of him: "Although he showed some talent as an administrator, his want of foresight was more remarkable than his abilities. His infatuation prevented his seeing the inevitable result. Grant's tactics and Sherman's great march, did he had not enough sense to provide against the impending catastrophe, the downfall of his party was rendered all the more complete. If the slaveholders had selected a wiser leader, this rebellion would have been less disastrous to themselves and less useful to America and the world. Davis was the man to protract resistance past all hope, and thus to make the end complete.

Important Law Relative to Judicial Sales.

Purchasers of real estate sold by order of the Courts should acquaint themselves with the provisions of the act of the Legislature, approved March 26, 1867, relative to judicial sales and the preservation of the lien of mortgage, and thereby save themselves much trouble and expense. The first section of the act relates to deeds made to convey real estate under the act of 18th April, 1855, and to the security required of said act, which creates no embarrassment in the purchase of real estate sold by judicial order. The second and third sections of the act, however, are most important, and are in these words:

SEC. 2. That private sales made by order of Court, under the said act of the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, shall discharge the premises sold from the lien of the debts of the decedent, except debts of record, and debts secured by mortgage: *provided*, That the security required by said act shall have been duly entered.

SEC. 3. When the lien of a mortgage upon real estate is, or shall be, prior to all other liens upon the same property, except other mortgages, ground rents, purchase money due to the Commonwealth, taxes, charges, assessments, and municipal claims, which are now, or hereafter may accrue, has, by law, priority given it, the lien of such mortgage shall not be destroyed, or in any way affected, by any judicial or other sale whatsoever, whether such judicial sale shall be made by virtue or authority of any order or authority of any order or decree of any orphans' court, or of any writ of execution, or otherwise, howsoever: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to cases of mortgages upon estated lands, or sales of the same for taxes. Every bidder on property at a court sale should inform himself of the amount of liens and mortgages against it, and then regulate his bids so as to include only such liens. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* relates a case in that city, which occurred only a day after the law went into force, where a party bid $5,000 on a certain property, on which was a mortgage of $5,000—the terms of sale being that $1,000 on confirming responsible for the payment of $10,000, for that for which he had only bid $5,000. Regarding the equity of the case, Judge Pearson set the sale aside.

Loyalty and Caste.

A "Member of the Convention," (non-Episcopal-Methodist Convention of Cincinnati,) asks, in the Monday morning *Commercial*, a *veiled* extract from last week's *Christian Advocate*, and attempts to purge the Methodist protestant members of that Convention from the charge of caste, affirming that they were so in sympathy with Rev. W. W. Lyle's anti-caste and loyal resolutions as to vote for them. But now are the facts in the case? We furnish some extracts from No. 7. of the "*The Daily United Methodist*," edited "by Moore, Clark and Kerr," all of them the sayings of Methodist Protestants against the loyal and anti-caste paper of Mr. Lyle.

"Mr. Mathews deprecated anything like the introduction of political matters in the Convention." "Dr. S. H. Flood ** was satisfied the convention would be transcending its powers to deliberate and take action on specific questions of this nature," " Dr. Scott, (editor *Western Methodist Protestant*,) said: I am opposed to anything of this kind here." "Mr. C. Springer said: * * I don't wish political subjects introduced here." These are samples. No Methodist Protestant preachers spoke against a loyal and anti-caster paper. When compelled to vote on it; when they could not get a milk and water substitute for it, they ignored loyalty and human brotherhood—then they voted as follows: We quote again from *The Daily United Methodist*:

"The yeas and nays were called. Some voted yes to all of it but what was political. One was opposed to all of it, and when awakened did not wish to vote on that question. One said yes to all but the last—it to the President." And this is the way Methodist Protestants voted for loyalty and human brotherhood:

Rev. Alex. Clark offered, as a substitute for Dr. Lyle's loyal and anti-caste resolutions, a speech that every rebel in the land could indorse; ignoring "all mere social and political questions;" declaring against "any expression that could be claimed by political parties;" thanking God, not for suppressing rebellion, but merely "deliverance "from oppression and war." Nothing in all the paper of loyalty and human brotherhood. Nothing! He went farther. He wrote against Lyle's paper. He denounced its subject as "a forced and illegitimate question." He said that the paper of Mr. Lyle "was forced to a vote against the better judgment of many of the members of the Convention." He said also that "his vote was given with the express qualification that the partisanism of the paper was ignored." All this, and much more, did he say against that anti-caste paper.

Then he and the other Methodist Protestant preachers of this city have shown an ambition worthy of a better cause in hunting up a case of caste here; and they have even gone so far as to publish Bishop Simpson and Bishop Thomson in the New York *Independent*, as tainted with caste, because these distinguished anti-slavery men dared to visit the Pittsburgh Female College. It is a refreshingly cool joke, in this hot weather, that the seven Methodist Protestant preachers of Pittsburgh, who were never known in the anti-slavery movement, should publish distinguished anti-slavery men, like Bishops Simpson and Thomson, whom he nation delights to honor, as tainted with caste. That the Methodist Protestant members of the Cincinnati Convention should do this, shows that the sublime and ridiculous still lie near together.

VOL. IV. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 18, 1867. NO. 241.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE CAPITAL.

Sheridan's Removal Order Before the Cabinet.

Determined on a July Session of Congress

Large Sales of Public Lands.

Admiral Tucker Dismissed the Peruvian Navy.

General Schenck's Return to Ohio.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet to-day was convened in extraordinary session at half past ten o'clock. The question under consideration was the revocation of General Sheridan's order displacing Governor Wells, and restoring Mayor Withers, of Mobile, but no conclusion was reached. It is believed that each case will be examined in detail before any action is taken.

The July Session.

An evening paper asserts that a circular has been sent to every Senator and Member, earnestly urging their presence here on the first Wednesday in July. The members of the Congressional Executive Committee are in favor of a July session.

Sales of Public Lands.

The total amount of public lands disposed of in Nebraska, Kansas and Michigan, by returns to the General Land Office, is one hundred and twenty-three thousand acres during the past few weeks.

Dismissed the Peruvian Navy.

Information has been received here that Admiral Tucker of the Peruvian navy, and formerly of the Confederate navy, has been dismissed by the Peruvian Government. It will be remembered that Admiral Dahlgren of our navy refused the usual courtesies to Tucker on account of his rebel antecedents.

Gen. Schenck.

The statement that General Schenck would leave Washington to preside over the Union Republican Convention in his State, was a mistaken one altogether. General Schenck is yet in Washington, but will probably return to Ohio during the session of the Convention.

The President's Visit.

It is stated that the President's company, proper on the trip to Boston, will consist of but six or eight persons, including one or two of his staff, and probably as many members of the Cabinet. Many persons are asking for invitations.

WASHINGTON, June 17, 1867.

FINANCIAL AND MONETARY MATTERS.

The securities held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the National banks are reported as follows:

For circulating notes	$340,366,5000
For deposite of public money	28,983,900
Total	$379,370,450

During the past week there has been received at the Treasury from the Printing Bureau, $495,438 in fractional currency. During the same period there has been forwarded to the Assistant Treasurer at New York, $100,000 to the United States Depository at Pittsburgh $40,000, and to the National banks $709,308. Total $24,950,385.

The amount of national bank currency issued during the week was $75,650, making the total amount to date $303,012,456. From this there is to be deducted the currency returned, including worn out notes, amounting to $4,861,527, leaving in actual circulation at this date $298,150,929.

The amount of fractional currency redeemed and destroyed at the Treasury Department during the week was $284,000.

The receipts from internal revenue Saturday were $745,350, and for the week $4,169,549. The total amount of for the fiscal year to date is $250,301,389.

The amount of gold in the Treasury of the United States was $103,000,000, of which sum $18,000,000 has been deposited by parties who hold gold certificates, while $85,000,000 belong to the Government.

The Louisiana National Bank of New Orleans has, on its own application, been discontinued as a depository of public moneys and a financial agent of the United States.

A WITNESS IN THE SURRATT CASE.

Mrs. Dr. Benson, formerly Mrs. Mary Hudspeth, has arrived in this city from Canada to testify in the Surratt case. She will be remembered as the witness who testified on the assassination trial in regard to finding a letter in a New York street car signed "Charles Selby." The letter was addressed to "Dear Louis," and goes on to say: "The time has at last come that we have all so wished for, and upon you everything depends. As it was decided before you left, we were to cast lots. Accordingly we did, and you are to be the Charlotte Corday of the nineteenth century. When you remember the sacred solemn vow that we have taken, you will feel there is no drawback. Abe must die, and now. You can choose your weapon—the cup, the knife, the bullet. The cup failed us once in Washington, at the Kirkwood; Booth's duties to finding the letter in November, 1864, and describes the person who dropped it in the cars as a young man wearing false whiskers, and whose delicate hands indicated that he led a life of leisure. Mrs. Hudspeth took the letter to General Scott, and it was forwarded through General Dix to President Lincoln, who seemed to attach little importance to it, and threw it in the desk. It is probable that government will bring forward this testimony to show that the assassination of Mr. Lincoln had long been premeditated, and was not the result of a sudden change of purpose by Booth on the very day that it took place.

INSTRUCTING FREEDMEN IN THEIR RIGHTS.

Certain pestilent rebels, now in this city, have recently brought to the President's notice the circular recently issued by Gen. Brown, freedmen's commissioner of Virginia, wherein he directs his agents to see that the freedmen register, and are instructed as to their political rights under the military reconstruction act. This circular it should be understood, is heartily approved by Gen. Schofield, in command of District No. 1. Gen. Miles, at Raleigh, has issued a circular of substantially the same import, which is approved by Gen. Sickles, commander of District No. 2. Gen. Pope of District No. 3, has himself issued a general order in which he says it is the duty of all registers, and they will be expected to perform it strictly, to explain to the freedmen what are their political rights and privileges, and the necessity for exercising them on all proper occasions. General Ord of district No. 4 has just asked the War Department for thirty additional officers, saying that he wants them to aid in instructing the freedmen in their new duties. It is known that General Sheridan of district No. 5 has taken official action in regard to this question, but there is reason for believing his views are not different from those of his brother commanders. Finally, General Howard constantly directs his sub-commissioners and agents that it is among their duties to see that freedmen are fully informed as to their rights and privileges. In view of these facts, and notwithstanding it is alleged that the bureau is a gigantic machine for propagating radicalism, it does not seem probable that the President will feel called upon to interfere.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL OFFICERS.

There was a Cabinet meeting to-day on the subject. It is understood, of the removal of civil officers by commanders of Southern Military Districts. As a result of the consultation, an executive order is in course of preparation, and may be issued early this week, restraining, it is said, such commanders in accordance with the recent published opinion of Attorney General Stanbery, and as a consequence restoring the civil officers heretofore removed by them.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The affidavit of the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, alleging the completion of an additional section of twenty miles of said road, commencing at the 345th, and terminating at the 365th mile post West of Omaha, Nebraska, was filed in the Department of the Interior. The acting Secretary instructed the Government Commissioners to examine and report upon the section.

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

The President has recognized Josia Godoy as Consul of Nicaragua at San Francisco.

THE PRESIDENT'S TRIP.

The President leaves on the morning of the 20th, direct for New York, not stopping at Philadelphia. He will remain at the Fifth Avenue Hotel over night, leaving Saturday morning for Boston. Invitations have reached the President to become the guest of the State Governors of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and the cities of New Haven, Hartford, Newport and Springfield. Gov. English, of Connecticut, and staff will meet the President at New Haven as he passes through the State; upon his return from Boston he will pass through Rhode Island and remain a day or two at Newport, where he will be received by Gov. Burnside. The President will be accompanied by Secretary Seward and Postmaster General Randall, Col. Morrow, Assistant Private Secretary and Col. Moore, of his military staff, and two or three others.

Arrival of the China.

HALIFAX, June 17.—The steamer China, from Liverpool on the 5th and Queenstown on the 6th, arrived this forenoon and sailed for Boston

SURRATT'S TRIAL.

Case Opened by the Prosecution.

Surratt Present During the Assassination

His Witnesses to be Paid by Government

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 17, 1867.

The Surratt trial was continued to-day, and the evidence adduced was important. Judge Fisher recovered from his illness sufficient to preside, so that the legal objection to another Judge taking up the case at this stage was obviated. The evidence for the government opened with the proof of the assassination of President Lincoln, and this was followed by that of Sergeant Joseph M. Dye, who is a recruiting sergeant in the regular army, and stationed at Philadelphia. He stated the circumstance of his presence in front of Ford's Theater the night of the assassination, and identified Surratt as the man who was in company with Booth that night, and who called the time just before the fatal shot was fired, at three different intervals, from the clock in the Theater vestibule. When the witness said, "I see that man now," (there he sits!' (pointing to Surratt) I have seen his face frequently in my sleep. It was so very pale, I could never forget it," a visible sensation ran through the crowded court house, and the eyes of hundreds were on the pale but unmoved face of the prisoner, who was sitting just behind his counsel and in front of several members of the bar.

In the conspiracy trial, Sergeant Dye testified that he recognized Booth, and looked upon Edward Spangler, now at the Dry Tortugas, as the second man. The third man, conferring with Booth at that particular time, he now recognized as Surratt. Sergeant Dye testified that the one who called the time was a very neat gentleman, well dressed and had a moustache. He was not a very large man—about five feet six inches high. His coat was of a drab color, and his hat was black.

In the evidence to follow to-morrow or next day, the flight of Surratt to Elmira, N. Y., and thence to Canada on the day succeeding the assassination, is expected to be proven.

WASHINGTON, June 17.—The Surratt trial was resumed, Judge Fisher presiding. Chief Justice Cartter was also on the bench and ordered the opening of the June term, and discharged the grand and petit juries for two weeks.

Mr. Bradley, of the counsel for the defense, submitted an affidavit of Surratt, stating that his means were exhausted, and praying for an order that process may issue to summon his witnesses and to compel their attendance at the cost of the Government of the United States according to statute in such cases made and provided. Argument on the motion was postponed till later in the case.

Judge Fisher asked counsel if they were ready to proceed to trial.

Mr. Carrington said the Assistant District Attorney would open the case.

Nathaniel Wilson, Assistant District Attorney, addressed the jury for the prosecution.

Mr. Bradley announced that the defense reserved their opening remarks to the jury and asked for a list of witnesses for the prosecution.

Mr. Pierpont declined the request except at the peremptory order of the court.

Mr. Bradley appealed to the court, who reserved decision until to-morrow.

Surgeon General Barnes, James M. Wright, Lieutenant Colonel Henry R. Rathbone, Colonel Joseph P. Stewart, John Lee Mitt and James D. Ferguson testified as to the facts connected with the assassination of President Lincoln, but the evidence developed nothing against the prisoner.

Joseph Dyer, a recruiting sergeant now stationed at Philadelphia, testified that on April 14th, 1865, witness belonged to battery G, Pennsylvania artillery, and was stationed at Camp Barry, about two miles from Ford's theater. Witness and sergeant Robert Cooper were in the theater on the night of the assassination, and went there from Ford's theater at 9:40 o'clock; sergeant Cooper was in company; witness was sitting upon some plank in front of the theater, and saw Mr. Lincoln coming through the door; in front of the theater was lighted by a lamp; while witness was sitting there, Cooper was walking up and down; while witness was there parties came out of the theater and went into the saloon; before they came down witness overheard a conversation there; witness knew John Wilkes Booth; Booth was one of the persons entering into that conversation; the first person that appeared was John Wilkes Booth, conversing with a low, villainous-looking person at the end of the passage; it was but a moment before another person joined them, and continued the conversation; this person was neatly dressed; the crowd then came from the theater, and Booth remarked, "I suppose he will come out now," as witness supposed, referring to the President; the parties in the conversation then ranged themselves where the President was to pass, and watched eagerly for his appearance; he did not come, and one of them examined the carriage, and Booth went in the restaurant and remained there long enough to take a drink; he came out and stepped from the street into the passage leading to the stage; he appeared in a moment again; the party above mentioned as neatly dressed stepped up and called the time to Booth from a clock in the vestibule; as soon as he called the time he moved as if up Tenth street to H street; he did not remain long; but came down again and stepped in front of the theater; Booth looked at the time, and stepped again, looking directly at Booth and his companion, and being somewhat excited, he then turned on his heel again and went back towards H street; it was then witness thought something was wrong; witness carried a revolver, and had a handkerchief wrapped around it, and his suspicions were so aroused that he took the handkerchief from about the revolver; it was not long before the well dressed man came again from the direction of H street; the man stood in front of the theatre, and the light shone full in his face; there was pictured in his countenance great excitement and exceeding paleness; he did turn for the third time the hour, that it was ten minutes past ten o'clock; witness swears that at this time it was ten minutes past ten; saw the man distinctly.

Question by Mr. Pierpont—Did you see the man distinctly?

Answer—Distinctly.

Question—Do you see him now?

Answer—I do, sir; (pointing to Surratt,) there he sits. I have seen his face frequently in my sleep, it was so very pale I could never forget it. I have not seen him since until lately, and the man I then saw was John H. Surratt, the prisoner at the bar. Surratt moved toward H street; Booth entered the front of the theatre; Sergeant Cooper and I then went to an oyster saloon, and we had not had time to eat our oysters before the cry of the murder; went immediately up to N street and out of H street towards Camp Barry; on our way out a lady hoisted a window and asked us ——. The witness was here interrupted by an objection from Mr. Bradley, and prosecution closed the examination.

Mr. Bradley announced that the defense would cross-examine the last witness to-morrow morning.

Judge Fisher passed upon the affidavit submitted by the prisoner, and said all the witnesses for the defense would be paid by the United States.

The jurors were then informed that they would be taken to the Seaton House, and were to be permitted to receive communications on private matters or business. The Court then took a recess until ten o'clock to-morrow.

THE WEST.

Arrival of Mountain Steamers--The Indians Becoming more Insolent--The Recent Mob at Wyandotte, Kansas--A Negro Rung in Shawneetown, Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, June 16.—The *Republican's* St. Joseph special notices the arrival there of the steamer Cora from Fort Benton, with thirty-five thousand dollars in gold dust in the hands of passengers, and a large amount consigned to Leary & Rowell; also, five hundred packages of furs and pelts. The steamer Miner also arrived with a large amount of gold dust and a cargo of robes.

The Bella and Bear Paw Mountains in the vicinity of Fort Benton were covered with snow in April. Provisions are cheap in Montana, and the season is expected to be good for the miners.

The Sioux City, Iowa, *Register*, of the 8th, says: A party of Brute Sioux stole thirty-seven horses from Fort Randall a few days ago, and wounded a herder. They subsequently sent word that they would attack the Fort, and Major Bush was arming the citizens and making preparations for defense.

Some soldiers belonging to the steamer Nebraney were killed by the Indians last Sunday, near Bijoux hills, while hunting antelopes, and a deck hand on the steamer Big Hora was killed at the mouth of Little Cheyenne river.

A party of Brute Sioux who wintered near Fort Thompson were bold and insolent, and freely declared they would kill every white man who settled upon or in any way interfered with their hunting grounds.

The *Republican* special from Wyandotte says: The mob that killed two negroes last Friday were almost entirely non-residents of the State, and that the citizens of Wyandotte, to the last, were not responsible for the deed. A very large meeting last night condemned the action of the mob, and passed resolutions declaring that the outlaws must be ferreted out and punished, and requesting the authorities to offer a large reward for their apprehension.

Another negro was hung in Shawneetown, Johnson county, Kansas, yesterday, by raping an unmarried girl.

MT. VERNON, OHIO.

The Knox County Union Convention—A Strong County Ticket—Delegates to State Convention Uninstructed—Kenyon College Commencement—Action of Allen County Union Men.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial:

MT. VERNON, OHIO, June 17, 1867.

The Knox County Union Nominating Convention met to-day. Every township in the county was fully represented, and the proceedings throughout were harmonious. All who participated in the proceedings gave evidence of being fully awakened to the importance of the approaching campaign. No resolutions were presented and no instructions given the delegates to the State Convention.

The following county ticket was placed in nomination, all being made unanimous: Representative—General H. B. Banning, by acclamation. Treasurer—Jonathan Wood. Commissioner—Lyman W. Gates. Infirmary Director—L. L. Hyatt. This is a good and strong ticket.

The following gentlemen were appointed delegates to the State Convention: Hon. W. R. Sapp, W. H. Barnes, R. C. Kirk, Wm. C. Cooper, J. Rowley, G. A. Jones.

Delegates to Senatorial Convention—J. C. Devin, W. C. Cooper, General H. B. Banning.

The annual commencement exercises of Kenyon College take place on Thursday, 27th of June.

The Allen county Union men have decided not to appoint delegates to the State Convention, but invite as many Union citizens as possible to attend, and authorize them to cast the vote of the county.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Nominations of the Union State Convention.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14.—The Union State Convention adjourned at twelve o'clock last night after a two days' session. It indorsed the action of Cole, Conness and the Representatives in Congress, and nominated George C. Graham for Governor; P. P. Jones, Lieutenant Governor; W. H. Parks, Secretary of State; Josiah Howell, Comptroller; John Surry, Justice of the Supreme Court; J. H. Whitlock, Surveyor General; J. G. McCulloch, Attorney General; Ramon Carlin, Treasurer; R. H. Fay, anher, Clerk of the Supreme Court; G. O. McCarty, State Printer.

Bunker Hill Anniversary.

BOSTON, June 17.—The ninety-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill was observed to-day with unusual spirit. There was a grand procession of the Charlestown firemen and military. The Boston banks and many stores were closed.

Canal Overflowed.

SARATOGA, June 17.—The heavy rain Saturday night overflowed the Champlain canal between Fort Edward and Fort Ann, and washed away the railroad track in several places. It is now repaired.

Senator Wade's Excursion.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 17.—Senator Wade's Congressional party passed here this evening, en route east. Bishop Simpson joined them at Terre Haute. The excursionists separated at that point, taking different routes for their homes.

Tornado.

HUDSON, New York, June 17.—A tornado yesterday in the town of Claverack, extending over an area of three-quarters of a mile square, destroyed hundreds of valuable fruit trees, demolishing farms, fences, chimneys, &c. No lives lost.

Murder in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 17.—Moses Hecht, formerly leader of the Eighth Iowa Band, was shot and mortally wounded in his bed this morning, by a brewer named Rogers, who was arrested and lodged in jail.

THE COLE-HISCOCK TRAGEDY.

Was the Murder Premeditated—Latest Developments.

Another and a curious chapter in the history of the late tragedy at Stanwix Hall was developed in the Court of Sessions at Albany, on Saturday, in connection with a presentment of the Grand Jury asking an order of the Court to compel counsel for the accused to produce a letter said to be in his possession, and which was written by Cole at Syracuse before leaving for Albany on the day of the homicide. William J. Hadley, Esq., counsel for Cole, was summoned before the Grand Jury to testify relative to a paper left by Cole on the day of the homicide with Mrs. Mary E. Cuyler, at Syracuse, with a direction to her to have it published if she "heard of any fuss," which paper was delivered into Mr. Hadley's hands on the 7th of June, three days after the homicide. Mr. Hadley availed himself of his professional relation to the prisoner, and declined to answer any of the questions propounded by the Grand Jury, relative to the paper. The District Attorney joined with the Grand Jury, and obtained an order from Court upon Mr. Hadley to compel him to show cause why he had not specifically and fully answered the interrogatories of the jury, and why he should not be punished as for contempt. Lyman Tremain, Esq., counsel for Mr. Hadley, all the parties being in Court, made a formal return to the order, setting forth that the paper writing referred to had come into his possession as counsel for Cole, and that he received the paper under the directions of said Cole and not otherwise. After brief addresses by Mr. Tremain and the District Attorney, Judge Clute decided that Cole, having given the letter to Mrs. Cuyler, had published it, and it was, therefore, not a privileged or private document, and Mr. Hadley must produce it and answer all proper questions as to its identity, and nothing more.

On application of Mr. Hadley the custody of the letter was given to the Clerk of the Court. The contents of the letter are of course, a secret which the Grand Jury are sworn not to divulge, so that the document may remain unknown to the public till the day of the trial, if such a stage is reached in the tragedy.

The unfortunate occurrence which has occasioned the above proceedings is still the cause of public excitement. The friends of the prisoner and his victim are, many of them, of the highest respectability and very wealthy families. A sort of vendetta is now raging, the friends of the deceased, on the one hand, being determined that Cole shall suffer the extreme penalty of the law, while the friends of the prisoner are equally as earnest and are equally determined to exert every effort for his vindication and release.

It is stated that General Benjamin F. Butler, on whose staff Cole served as chief of cavalry during the latter days of the war, is to be in Albany Tuesday next to have an interview with the prisoner preparatory to his defence on the trial, which will come off, if the Grand Jury find an indictment at the November term of the Court of Oyer and Terminer. In this duty General Butler will be associated with Mr. Wm. J. Hadley, the present counsel for the prisoner.

ABOUT GENERAL COLE.

The Titusville *Herald* of Friday says: Col. K., of this city, gives us some facts and impressions about General Cole which we have not seen in print. Our informant first met Cole in the fall of 1863, at Suffolk, Virginia; he was then a Major in the Third New York Cavalry; he was afterwards appointed Inspector of Cavalry, on General Butler's staff, and when General Butler raised his two regiments of negro cavalry, Cole was placed in command of the first one, and subsequently promoted for gallantry to the rank of Brigadier General. Col. K. speaks of his associate as a brave and able officer and a gentleman. He possesses a marked determination of character, and a strong sense of justice, as the following incident will show. Colonel K. had occasion to complain to Cole one day of the disorderly conduct of some of his command, (the negroes,) their marauding upon the inhabitants in the most reckless manner. Cole quietly took his cane and went back towards the negro quarters. Soon he returned with his cane again and went back towards the negro quarters. Soon he returned with his cane again and went back towards the negro quarters. Soon he returned with his cane again

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...rgest daily
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... only Pittsburgh
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...nd all the news of the

...SS OF PITTSBURGH

...wing were the receipts for ad-
...y the leading daily papers in
...gh, for the two months ending
..., 1, 1867, at which date the tax law

...ad	$15,168 00
...MERCIAL,	12,486 14
...ette,	12,125 00
Chronicle,	12,051 70
Dispatch,	7,865 15
Post,	

The receipts by the same papers from the same source, for the fourteen months ending March 1, 1867, were as follows:

Commercial,	$74,523
Dispatch,	75,818
Chronicle,	68,610
Gazette,	65,997
Post,	33,042

The only epidemic that has as yet, this summer, made its appearance, is a certain rage for championships. The most brutal and disgusting form of it is a *furore* for fighting and battering with the fist in the prize ring. This is distinguished from the dog fight chiefly by the introduction of the money consideration. Avarice stimulates a low ambition, making the performances of the prize ring to present a more debased condition of humanity than a fight, whether between men or dogs, that is brought on by the excitement of anger. The contagion of the prize ring, it is feared, is likely to spread, as the performances are detailed in many of the public prints, and foster a morbid and debasing taste for them in the lower strata of society.

Five hundred tons of Youghiogheny coal is shipped daily over the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, thence to Buffalo by sail, and thence to New York by canal and the Hudson river. The ultimate purchaser is the Manhattan Gas Company. It takes this round about way to New York because the freights by that route, including the Pennsylvania Central will offer. It is understood that the investigation by the Judiciary Committee of the *Legislature* has already established the fact, that purchasers to get their coal carried at a fair rate must buy it of certain parties along that line. How much less our citizens get for their coal than they would but for this discrimination against them, we are not aware. The investigation referred to has established the fact that outsiders have to pay for the luxury—or misfortune—of not being in the ring. But there is a good time coming!

It is singular, to the degree of inconsistency, in the New York *Times*, that it should be so zealous for having Cole considered a murderer for killing Hiscock, while it treats so tenderly the double murder of King, killing his mistress and himself. The *Times* says, "we beg to ask the *Tribune* whether it really believes that the right of a man to kill the seducer of his wife, is a fair subject of discussion?" This looks virtuous, and if the *Tribune* regards the subject as presenting an open question, the *Times* has the best side of the argument. But there is a terrible falling off, when the *Times* speaks of King's murder of his mistress as an act of love and heroism that has too few parallels in human history. The sentiment is shocking to morals and decency. Cole's case was horrible enough, but there is something infinitely mean, as well as diabolical, in King's killing his paramour merely because he had insanely determined to kill himself. Had the girl been consulted in the case, there is no reason to doubt that she would have raised her voice against such a demonstration of his *love*, as the *Times* calls it.

One thing may be put down as certain. If Attorney General Stanbery's interpretation of the Reconstruction Laws is the correct one, and if they do not meet the case of the South, Congress will have little difficulty in passing one that will. It is not to be doubted that Congress intended it to give to the Military Commanders the powers they are exercising, but which the President, by his Attorney, says are not conferred by the laws. In his veto Message, the President conceded the existence of these powers in the laws and made them the ground of his objection. Now, he says they are not there, declares because they are not, the commanders are wrong, and the President must proceed to undo what they have been doing. This is not the first time that Congress, in carrying out the will of the people, has for the moment been foiled by the President and Reconstruction hindered. Each time it has been worse for the South, and in this instance it is to be apprehended, there will be little in the result for which the people of that unhappy part of the country will feel to thank Mr. Johnson.

A writer from the South—and a Southern writer—speaking of Jubal Early, as having been one of the most earnest and persistent opposers of secession, that he finally embraced it with the following words: "I see that my State (Virginia) is determined to go to the devil, and there is nothing left for me to do but go along with her." Taking the destination mentioned in the colloquial sense, as embracing complete ruin and misery, we think Mr. Early, at this point of the case, may write *Quod erat demonstrandum* on the fatal determination of Virginia in 1861, for she has gone, and he along with her, to just the condition which he foresaw and predicted at that time. The same writer declares that many of the old Whig Union men in the State are now among the most decided opposers of the Reconstruction scheme, and gives Early as an example. Quite likely it is so. Those who would go with their State to ruin in a way that was contrary to their own convictions of right, may be expected to do any foolish or perverse thing that solicits them. There is some forbearance due to the honest, though mistaken, secessionist. But condemnation is supplemented with contempt for such secessionists as went against their own convictions when they went against a just and peaceful government.

PHILADELPHIA AND RAILROADS.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in order to set forth in a strong light "the beneficent influence of railroads," instances "the line of the Camden and Atlantic road." We quote one sentence, as follows:

"Where ten years ago there was scarcely a sign of civilization except the hut of the charcoal burner, there are now the comfortable homes of the thousands of thrifty and prosperous fruit growers and raisers of vegetables, who find their profits in supplying the wants of the people of two great cities."

With such proof before her eyes, it is astonishing that the influence of Philadelphia in the Legislature should be exerted against building more railroads. It was the influence exerted directly by the Coal Exchange, of that city that, last winter, defeated another road to the coal regions. It was the influence of Philadelphia that defeated the Connellsville bill, and thereby denied to that city the relief from burdens which many of its leading citizens are crying out against, and which operate as a blight on the city. It was the influence of Philadelphia that defeated the Free Railroad Law, which would have caused hundreds of miles of Railroads to be built for many years to come, whereby Philadelphia would be the chief gainer. Many sections of our State are there that have plead in vain for permission to build Railroads with the money of their own people—sections which, had they not been denied, could to-day be spoken of as our contemporary speaks of the "vine of the Camden and Atlantic Road." We have reason to believe that Philadelphia begins to realize how fatal to her interests is the policy of which she has been the chief and most persistent supporter. We might exult over the penalty she is paying, and as our answer to appeals for assistance in emancipating herself from it, we might send back—as you have sown so shall ye reap. But any other spirit prevails, and we rejoice in the prospect that the day is not distant when we shall have a Free Railroad Law, and in other respects legislation so liberal that our good Commonwealth will take a new departure in development and prosperity.

"NO POLITICAL ANTECEDENTS."

A correspondent of the New York *Times*, writing from Virginia, designates the persons who have been active in developing and organizing the Republican Union party in that State, as persons of "no political antecedents." These, we presume, are the men who have lately been endeavoring to unite, by a friendly confescence, on a common platform, among whom we notice the names of Governor Pierpont, J. M. Botts, Hunnicutt, and representatives, in large numbers, from many counties of Eastern Virginia. The efforts for organization and Union, we judge to be attended with a good degree of success, since the movement contemplating a convention in Richmond on the first of August, elicits expressions of concern—almost of alarm—from the adherents of the old Southern *regime*, and raises among them a loud cry, addressed to those of like faith, to register in order to their voting at the coming elections.

But we refer especially to the active movers in favor of the Union as designated by the expression at the head of this article. It describes the very kind of men that Virginia has long needed for its honor and advantage. No State has been more wretchedly handled by politicians, practiced in the arts and deceptions of the trade. An entire new set, if such were possible, fresh from [illegible] thing animated with the [illegible]ne people and be an improver [illegible]epublican spirit, must stock. The [illegible]ment upon the old and effete politician [illegible]e extinction of the entire race of day[illegible]ns who have, from their earliest [illegible], and through all their history, been steeped in the absurd error of slavery-politics, could scarcely fail to prove beneficial to the State. They cannot be adapted to the new era that has dawned upon the State, which has heretofore admitted of no political opinions or character that was not in accord with slavery.

The advent of men of no political antecedents is the best thing for reconcreated Virginia. The new agency is suited to the new element of freedom. Men who start with the era and in harmony with its new policy, will not be trammeled with antecedent sentiments of treason and rebellion, will not truckle to a proud aristocracy, and will not seek to build up a political predominance for themselves on the foundation of bondage in others. When old antecedents have so little to recommend them, let them be thrown into merited oblivion, and let us have a better time under men of no political antecedents.

SUBSTITUTING AN OPINION FOR LAW.

It was evidently the belief of all parties, when the reconstruction law was promulged, that it did confer on the military commanders of districts the power of restraining, suspending and removing, for cause, the civil functionaries, in the Southern States. Congress so understood it, so did the President, who made this one reason for vetoing the law, and so did the Southern people, who made it a ground of complaint. And, in fact, it appears in the opinion of the Attorney General to be the meaning of the law, for he admits that it is the duty of the military commanders to give protection to all persons in their rights of person and property. Under this the commanders have done what is complained of, and what the Attorney General says they had not a right to do. To sustain this position he makes a distinction between the interpretation of the requirement in a time of peace and in a time of war, alleging that it is not to be extended to civil functions in any case in a time of peace.

We did not design to criticise the opinion itself in its particular statements or arguments. It may well be doubted whether this formal interpretation of laws in general and in the abstract belongs to the office of the Attorney General. And it is especially doubtful whether a law can be properly emasculated and rendered ineffective by such interpretation. The Judicial authority is the interpreter of laws, when applied to particular cases. The opinion of the Attorney General nullifying the law becomes equivalent to the President's veto in effect, without the remedy provided for the veto.

The strawberry crop, so far as our reports extend, is extraordinarily large. Prices are likely to rule low.

In Canada, under the laws for the preservation of fish, there is a suspicion that protection has even been carried too far, and that some of the streams are overstocked. While there is little restriction on angling there are pretty stringent regulations on the subject of netting. Taking fish with the hook neither supplies the market nor makes much impression on the abundance of the fish, and the Quebec *Chronicle* thinks that the numbers of the fish increase much to the detriment of the size and quality.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* is not favorable to female Doctors—thus: "The argument offered before the Pennsylvania Medical Society in favor of the admission of women did not touch the real question. Women may be entirely competent to the mastery of medicine as a science, and their superior tenderness and refinement may especially fit them for its practice in certain cases; but to admit them to the profession on the basis of an unreserved equality with men, were to throw down those barriers between the sexes which society has proved to be essentially wholesome for each, and which the radical reformers can never hope to destroy."

The Law Committee of the Philadelphia Councils has at length agreed upon an ordinance relative to the inspection of stationary steam boilers, impelled thereto, no doubt, by the recent terrible explosion in that city which sacrified nearly thirty lives. If it is absolutely necessary for the safety of passengers afloat that boilers on boats should be inspected, how equally important is it that stationary boilers in crowded cities should be submitted to inspection, where the liability to loss of life by explosion is just as great. The attention of the Councils of Pittsburgh has heretofore been called to this matter, and they should give it immediate attention.

Anticipating Insanity.

A Boston correspondent writes as follows: I hear in private conversation a story of a curious instance of insanity, remarkable as showing the tendencies of our hard working American life, and the possibility of forseeing the coming of madness. A gentleman doing a large business in Lynn has for some time been greatly harassed by business complications, which almost drove him to distraction. At last he took an account of stock, and decided to retire. All the details of his business were attended to and closed up with the most sedulous care; and when at last all was complete, the gentleman went calmly to the Insane Asylum at Somerville, and presented himself at its door in the character of a patient, saying he had staved off insanity as long as he could. In less than an hour he was a raving maniac, and the extreme expediency of a straight jacket had to be resorted to to prevent him from committing the most violent acts of madness.

New Magazine.

A magazine, devoted to radical ideas of universal suffrage, universal education; equality of all men before the law, the right of every citizen, regardless of race, color or sex, of lawful age, and unconvicted of crime, to participate in the choice of rulers and making of the laws by which they are to be governed; free speech, free trade, freedom from illegal and arbitrary arrests, and the right of *habeas corpus* and trial by jury; moral and, as far as possible, physical aid to the republicans of Europe in all their struggles with despotism; the consolidating and liberalizing of our State and Federal Constitutions as cardinal principles of their political faith, &c., &c., is about to be launched. The first number will be issued next September, and brought out simultaneously in New York, New Orleans and St. Louis. European as well American writers will be employed as contributors, the object being to make it an organ for both hemispheres. It will contain sixty pages by six to one hundred and twenty-eight pages per month and be furnished to subscribers at the rate of $5 per annum. C. E. Moss & Co. are the publishers.

The great Summit Tunnel of the Sierra, on the California end of the Pacific road, to be 1,660 feet long, had generally been calculated as a looked-upon three or four years' job; but, putting in practice the underground tactics their quartz mining had taught them, our California friends not only began at both ends, but sunk a shaft in the middle and worked both ways from that. The tunnel was commenced last September, and on the first of May had but 681 feet remaining to be taken out. This was disappearing at the rate of 60 feet each week, which promises to have it completed in August—eleven months from the start!

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Some of the newspaper estimates of the prospective yield of cotton put the figures up to 1,000,000 of bales—more than twice the crop of the past year. The information of the Department does not warrant the hope of more than three millions, while there is more reason to think it will be nearer two millions than three, and that yield would probably produce more money to the South than the average of the largest crops. The last crop, under 1,500,000 bales, producing to the grower the largest gross income, with possibly [illegible] two exceptions, when the crop was ext[illegible] nary, ever realized.

A hogshead of tobacco was accident[illegible] on the bank of the river, near [illegible] Kanawha, Virginia, last Saturday, [illegible] progress knocked down and ro[illegible] ...ste of the steamer in which it [illegible] shipped. All who saw the [illegible] to find the man crushed to all[illegible] he was only mashed into the [illegible] he arose in time to shout ou[illegible] ...loshead."

An ordinance has been [illegible] St. Louis City Council, [illegible] introduced into the [illegible] reading, to the effect t[illegible] and passed to a second [illegible]esan or inmate of [illegible]eat, hereafter, any courtesan shall be found idling [illegible] houses of ill-repute, who [illegible] of such houses, ma[illegible] at front doors or windows, [illegible]selves, or found p[illegible]ding an exhibition of them[illegible] night robed in s[illegible]mmending the streets day or [illegible] pose of attracti[illegible]h or gaudy attire for the p[illegible] vagrant and lic[illegible] ...g attention, shall be deem[illegible]ed a dollars nor [illegible]ole to a fine of not less th[illegible]nd ten which good s[illegible]ore than fifty dollars, [illegible]an ten dollars for [illegible]ecurity in the sum of tw[illegible]nd fur- thereof w[illegible] good behavior for one yo[illegible]ar; and in default the [illegible] be committed to the w[illegible]rkhouse until [illegible] is paid and security gi[illegible]en.

The War and Navy Departments are using all their available forces [illegible]o prepare copies of papers called for in behalf of the Special Ordnance Committee. The Navy Department, with its present force, can finish its share of the work some time in the summer or fall of the General Department of the War Ordnance Bureau, has twenty-five thirty additional clerks at work, and hopes to finish up his job in the course of a year and a half, at an expense of not over $50,000 or $60,000.

In writing treaties, says the *National Intelligencer*, the rule of the United States, with the single exception of Russia, is for the treaty to be written in the language or languages of the nations treating. The Russian government has adopted, in making her treaties, the French language instead of the Russian, that being generally, in other respects, regarded as the diplomatic language of Europe.

Nine hundred and thirty-four emigrants have left the United States for Liberia within seven months. They went from seven States, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Tennessee. About twenty trades are represented.

A Paris letter, speaking of the Exposition, says: The English restaurants are both the largest and most frequented, and it is a mystery to see what their patrons do with the enormous amount of provender they daily consume! I can't understand it. Wherever I meet the sturdy Briton or Britoness, I am forced to witness such marvels in stowage as passeth comprehension and defies explanation!

A proposition has been introduced into the New York Constitutional Convention, by a Mr. Graves, providing for an alteration in the constitution to this effect: Authorizing the women in the State to exercise the elective franchise, when they shall ask that right by a majority of all the votes given by citizen females over the age of twenty-one, at an election called for that purpose, and in which women alone shall vote. Thurlow Weed is in favor of this proposition.

Disease is rapidly thinning the ranks of the Allied forces, which have essayed so long in vain to overcome or turn the Paraguayan fortifications. Nearly three thousand Brazilians have died from cholera at Curuzu alone, and it is computed that fully twenty-five per cent. of the entire army is on the sick list. Add to this, the Argentine General Lopez manifests a strong inclination to withdraw from the alliance with his ten thousand troops.

R. B. Cowan, Adjutant General of Ohio, gives notice that while no new claims can be filed with the State Military Agent, for gratuitous collection, after the 1st of June, all claims in the hands of the Agent at that date will be prosecuted to final settlement by that officer, if they can be closed before the 1st of October. After that, all unsettled business of the agency will be transferred to the Adjutant General, who will attend promptly to its completion.

PERSONAL.

—The family of the American minister at Paris, General Dix has attained marked social popularity, and the Saturday receptions are largely attended. A correspondent noticing one of these names, among many others, Mrs. Mouiton, Mrs. Ronalds, Mrs. Reed and Mrs. Coddington as four American beauties. It is a little remarkable that not one of those thus individualized is unmarried.

—The Crown Princess of Prussia, who was lately in Paris, and, with her husband, betrayed a lively interest in the United States Sanitary Department of the Exhibition, is said to resemble her mother, although plainer than Victoria was at her age. She is the oldest of the Queen's children, and perhaps the best, and many English people were disappointed when she had the nose broken in immediate connection with the succession by the Prince of Wales.

—General Halpine, in his *Citizen*, says that when President Lincoln was first informed of the arrest of Jeff. Davis by General Wilson, he expressed his regret for it, and illustrated his views by telling the famous story of the man who drew a white elephant in a lottery. The point of this statement is blunted by the fact that Davis was not arrested by Colonel Pritchard until nearly four weeks after the assassination of President Lincoln.

—The London *Spectator* says that the same Tory enthusiasts who complain bitterly because Burke, the Fenian, is not hanged, will ilonize Davis, "the man who is responsible for the most unprovoked, wicked, and murderous war of which modern history makes mention."

—One of our Western exchanges says: "We notice in an Indiana paper the marriage of Mr. Thos. N. Lyon to Miss Mollie Lamb. Another scriptural prophecy in process of fulfillment: 'The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and'—after a while—'a little child will lead them.'"

—The Philadelphia Councils have tendered the hospitality of the city to President Johnson.

—The Hon. Charles D. Drake, United States Senator from Missouri, is now sojourning in Philadelphia. Senator Drake is the guest of Commodore Oliver S. Glisson, with whom he served as a midshipman more than thirty years ago.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

—Travel on the Buffalo, Oil Creek and Cross Cut Railroad will be commenced to-day, between Corry, Pa., and Buffalo. The road is under the superintendency of the former Chief Civil Engineer, A. R. Frew, Esq., under whose supervision the road was constructed, and who held the position of Civil Engineer on the Buffalo and Erie road for a number of years. Captain Lyon will probably be able to sell through tickets to the East over the new route on Monday morning, to all who wish to avail themselves of the Cross Cut.

—Information from North Carolina announces that proceedings will be instituted to force the railroads of that State, in which the State has an interest, into Bankruptcy, as they are insolvent in reality, and are only allowed to be kept in running order through the sufferance of their creditors.

—The Board of Directors of the Reading Railroad Company recently took their annual excursion over the road and its branches, accompanied by members of the Philadelphia press. A correspondent of the *North American* refers to railway improvements in Reading, as follows: "In Reading we spent several hours in examining the various railroad institutions clustering there. We ascertained that sixteen hundred hands were employed; and after passing through these extensive works, machine and car shops, forge and foundry, and seeing how everything necessary to maintain and equip a road of such mammoth capacity is here manufactured, we could easily realize how this large force has become necessary. We found everything on a gigantic scale, looking to a future that will make constant additions necessary. We found, perhaps, the largest car shops in the country, 700 feet by 170, with all the labor-saving appliances; immense engine shops, and a new rolling mill, now in process of erection, promising to become one of the finest in the country—the object being to re-roll their old rails and make an article of superior quality. Everything about these immense improvements has an air of stability that looks to the future."

This is the way the Pacific railroad is laid at the rate of more than a mile a day: Iron, ties, &c., for one mile, are sent in a train as near the end of the track as it can get, and unloaded at the side of the rails; the ties are scattered along by teams, while gangs of men place and level them; then small, low cars, are loaded with rails, spikes, and fastenings, and pushed to the end of the last rail, when two rails are seized and run off at the end and dropped in their places; as they fall others engage them to keep them at the proper width, while another drops spikes at the cross-ties; the little cars are gone and the spike-drivers follow up nailing them down. Then come the track straighteners and the ballast men, making it all a procession of a mile long, all trained to know their special duty, and to do it with a will and a promptness that knows no failure or delay.

Cutting Glass Under Water with Scissors.—The *American Artisan* supplies from the London *Photographic News*, an account of a process for cutting glass with common scissors, by holding both under water. It does not appear whether these papers consider this a new discovery. If they do, we can assure them that it was practised by the boys of the Old Bay State fifty years ago. Glasses were cut round for kaleidoscopes, by this under water manipulation, and for various other purposes, to the great convenience and satisfaction of the juveniles. The piece of glass to be cut and the scissors should be held well under water, and the cutting should be done little by little, with the lower part of the scissors, near the rivet.

THE WAR IN CRETE.

Nature of the Struggle—Turkish Mode of Warfare.

A letter in the Boston *Advertiser*, dated at Athens, in Greece, May 23d, contains the following:

The proclamations of the Turkish government, the bulletins of their commanders, the dispatches of their embassadors, are couched in the language of civilized and humane men; and the high officers of Mohammedan domination, the official and unofficial correspondents of the European governments and presses assert, that Turkish armies carry on war as the armies of civilized nations do; that is with as much leniency as the inherent barbarism of war will permit. This is all bitter mockery, or utter ignorance. The Cretan exodus stamps the lie upon all assertions that the Turks have grown civilized. Then we have in Greece more than twelve thousand living witnesses of the infernal barbarism with which this wicked war upon a Christian people is conducted by the armies of Turkey. [illegible]cking for the most part women and children [illegible] they have fled for their lives from [illegible] ...land, and now stand upon the shores of [illegible] ...oboring islands, on the main, safe from [illegible] persecutors, under the flag of free Greece, [illegible] utterly dependent upon the charity of the world for food and clothing.

Besides these many thousand have taken refuge in the mountain fastnesses of Crete, where they strive to suppress the pangs of hunger by eating sorrel, roots, snails, and whatever may be swallowed—one can hardly say eaten.

I have just been to see a company of newly arrived refugees—three hundred and fifty-one persons, mostly women and small children, with a priest, and a few old men, who fled in haste from their villages at the approach of the Turkish army.

These were not, like some of the refugees, lean and feeble, and ragged and dirty, giving proof in their haggard looks and wasted frames of long exposure and protracted suffering, but they were well clad, and plump and clean, and showed a remarkable degree those characteristics which win for the Cretans the praise of being the handsomest of the Greeks.

I have never seen a group of people of equal culture displaying so much personal beauty as did these refugees. I shall at another time speak of the physical peculiarities of the Cretans, and show how the extraordinary advantages of soil and climate develop in their beautiful island (the Garden of the Levant) a peculiar variety of the Greek race.

Meantime this cruel exodus is going on. The whole power of the Turkish government is exerted to devastate and destroy the plains and open lands of an island whose mountain fastnesses it cannot penetrate; and to war upon women and children, whose husbands and fathers it cannot subdue.

COLORADO.

Prospect of the Gold and Silver Mines.

Col. McClure, writing from Denver, holds the following views concerning the mineral prospects of Colorado:

There is much I would like to say about Colorado, but time and space compel me to be brief. I have visited her gold and silver mines, and seen the fearful waste Eastern speculation has scattered in fatal profusion among them. With countless wealth in the mountains, there is palpable decline and distress in every mining region I have seen. Let me entreat Eastern companies to learn at once the utter hopelessness of their enterprises as now organized and managed. The mills are almost wholly worthless, because they are not adapted to the successful reduction of the distinctive ores known to be found everywhere in the Colorado ores. Many companies now on the very verge of bankruptcy, or actually in its embraces, have valuable mines, and they cling to the hope that they may yet make their enterprises successful. It is folly, it is madness. It would be a blessing to both Eastern capitalists and to Colorado if one vast fire should sweep the mills of Clear Creek from existence. Her charred walls would not impede progress as do now the mills with engines and mills now unemployed, and never to be employed, as at present constituted. Equally foolish, wasteful and ruinous are the efforts of every novice of amateurs to reduce the ores by experiments with the various processes, flooding the market and tempting the dissipated stockholder to make another effort to save his investment. Let every Eastern company wait until the problem is fully and practically solved here among the mines, and then they may hope to get more returns. They could profitably employ some capital in Colorado, I mean bring by thoroughly testing their lodes, and bringing to the surface large quantities of ore. When the time comes for the successful reduction of these ores, the work of reducing them will be as profitable as mining. Indeed it is safer than living from farming. Where there are good mines, therefore, the companies which early accept the inevitable revolution in the production of the precious metals will yet attain success; but let them understand that these mills are, as a rule, valueless, and their construction an irretrievable waste. I firmly believe that this year will nearly, if not entirely, master the whole problem, so that every good mine can be worked profitably, but stockholders might as well attempt to change the fashion of the Snowy Range as to persist in the effort to mine and reduce these ores with their patent machinery. I know that this will be one of the first information to thousands of your readers, but its truth is fearfully attested by the sacrifice of $20,000,000 in fruitless efforts to refute it.

American Feet.—The New York *Hide and Leather Journal* notices a few of the differences in the shape of the pedal extremities of people in various sections of the country. Shoes made for one locality are not adapted for all. For instance, a broad shoe, wide in the shank, is best adapted to the Eastern trade, a narrow sole meeting with but little favor. Rhode Island, though the smallest State in the Union, can boast of some of the biggest feet that ever trod sole leather. The Middle States require slimmer shoes and higher in the instep than the East. The instep grows higher as we progress Southward, commencing with Virginia, and the foot shorter and more plump. Rarely, at the South, does a full grown man wear less than a No. 6 running up in the scale of sizes to No. 11, but at the South, many a full-sized man wears fours and fives, and seldom over nines.

The ladies of the South, adds the Charleston *Courier*, have confessedly always had the smallest and prettiest feet of any race in the world.

A Southern View of Longstreet's Letter.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says that General Longstreet's letter indorsing the Radical Republican military policy amounts to this:

The issue of the war left the Republican party in full control of absolute power, and they have a right to use it exactly as they please, forever thereafter in time of peace, not only over those who were conquered in war, but over every person in all the States in everything. The proposition, extended in its true bearings, will not stand a moment, and we do not believe it will cause any other emotion among the Conservatives than that same regret we feel in writing these words, that a brilliant reputation in war should have been put to such peril by political utterances so feeble.

A Small "Confederacy."—The Wheeling *Intelligencer* hopes that when Gen. Grant gets back to headquarters he will make some provision for a thorough and radical reconstruction of the village of Claysville, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the Hempfield railroad. It says: "We are reliably informed that when the General's train passed up Wednesday there was a crowd at Claysville, part of which cheered for General Grant and part for Jeff. Davis, and that those who cheered for Jeff. were the larger part. During the war, Claysville was so notoriously disloyal that it was known as 'Little Richmond.' Even big Richmond had more decency than this when visited recently by the General-in-Chief."

Mr. Thomas J. Durant closes a private letter by saying: "And I am of opinion that no one of the late rebel States should be admitted into Congress by its representatives until an amendment to the National Constitution shall have been adopted, establishing irrevocable universal suffrage and equality before the law in every State of the Union."

PURE WHITE LEAD.

White Lead, all grades;
Linseed Oil and Spirits Turpentine;
Copal and Japan Varnishes;
Mixed Paints, all colors;
Dry Paints, all colors;
Paint, Sash and Varnish Brushes.

We have just received our spring stock of the above articles, which we will sell at prices that should induce all to call and see us before purchasing elsewhere.

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Will positively cure and prevent deafness, noises in the head, discharges from the ear, catarrh, blindness, all diseases of the eye, consumption, rheumatism, diseases of children in every form, heart disease, dropsy, swellings, erysipelas, skin diseases, diseased gums, jaundice, diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, lumbago, syphilitic affections, sea sickness, neuralgia, bronchial disease, dyspepsia, gravel, insanity, piles, asthma, salt rheum, inflammation of lungs, colds and coughs, loss of appetite, fever and ague, all female complaints, all male complaints, worms, round worms, tape worms, thread or seat worms, loss of the voice, convulsions, constipation, goitre, palpitation of the heart, epilepsy, kidney diseases, liver complaint, scrofula, cancers, nervousness, uneasiness in sleep, low spirits, croup, diphtheria, womb complaint, tumors. Also, every disease flesh is heir to.

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DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
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TEACHER OF
PIANO AND MELODEON,
Over Mrs. Blume's Music Store, 43 FIFTH ST., Pittsburgh.
TERMS—$15 PER QUARTER. tf

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Our crop of STRAWBERRIES this season is very large and superior, and includes JUCUNDA, OUR NO. 700, FILLMORE, AGRICULTURIST, GOLDEN SEEDED, BURR'S NEW PINE, TRIUMPH DE GAND, WILSON, etc. Families, Hotels, Restaurants and Dealers [illegible]rnished on the most reasonable terms. Shipments [illegible] made to any point desired, in neat and light boxes or baskets. WILSON is the most desirable variety for canning, and the berries ripening first are the best for this purpose. Our Exhibition will be on the 26th and 27th of this month. All orders left at our MARKET STAND, or

NO. 137 LIBERTY STREET,

Will receive prompt attention.

J. KNOX.

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LET MERIT BE THE TEST OF ALL THINGS.
MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS,
MORE PROOF, MORE PROOF.
READ! READ! READ!

CONNELLSVILLE, PA., May 29th, 1867.
MESSRS. FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON:
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Gentlemen—This is to certify that I have been a sufferer with Chronic Diarrhœa for about eighteen months, and have tried several different remedies recommended for this class of disease, and have been treated by different Physicians, and they all failed to effect a cure. About four weeks ago I was recommended to try Mishler's Herb Bitters, and I bought one bottle and have used its contents; am happy to say that I feel myself entirely cured, and quite a different man. It has arrested the complaint, and effected, I think, a permanent cure. I must add that my case was so bad that I was prevented from attending Church for some time. I am now using the Bitters on my daughter for a disease of the blood, which arose from Diphtheria, having taken a severe cold while suffering with Diptheria. You are at liberty to publish the above if you see proper.
Yours truly, H. WALTER.

Branch House, 26 Market Street,
FAHNESTOCK & HOLTON.
TTHS

NICOLSON PAVEMENT.

The undersigned, assignee of the Patent Right of the Nicolson Pavement for Pittsburgh and the adjacent cities,

Is prepared to Contract for the Laying of this Pavement in this vicinity.

He may be addressed at the Office of HENRY J. SCOTT, Esq., Recording Regulator of Pittsburgh, or at No. 71 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, Ill. A specimen of the Pavement recently laid by him for the P. W. & C. R. R. Co., and for Messrs. Geiger & Co., may be seen at Penn and Wayne sts., at and near their intersection.

SAMUEL S. GREELEY.

BUTLER & CHRISTIE,
Engineers, Patent Solicitors
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Machine Brokers,
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HARRISON STEAM BOILER.
CANNOT BE BURST under any practicable steam pressure. *The safest, cheapest and most durable* Boiler now in use. A section of boiler, with plans, references, &c., can be seen at our office.

Clark's Steam and Fire Regulator.
This improvement, after ten years use, has proved to be invaluable for keeping steam at a uniform pressure, thus effecting a great saving of fuel.

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The best Forge and Cupola Blowers in use, giving a constant pressure of from one to four pounds per inch.
MACHINERY of all kinds purchased or sold to order. Plans and specifications furnished for Rolling Mills, Blast Furnaces, Machine Shops, Iron Foundries and Machinery of all kinds. TTHS

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FOR SHOEMAKERS,
FOR SADDLERS,
FOR CARRIAGE TRIMMERS,
THE ÆTNA
SEWING MACHINES
ARE THE BEST IN USE.
Call and see them at 24 FIFTH STREET.
BOWDOIN & GIBSON, Agents.
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VEGETABLES.
NEW POTATOES, PEAS, RADISHES, &c.
Arriving fresh from the East daily, by express, and for sale by
VAN GORDER & SHEPARD,
TTHS No. 360 Liberty street.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1867.
IXL
FIRE WORKS.
I would be pleased to call the attention of my patrons and the public generally to my stock of Fire Works, manufactured expressly for my trade, of carefully selected chemicals, and under the supervision of the best practical Pyrotechnists of this country.
Having had my stock all destroyed by fire last year, my patrons can rely on getting Fresh Works, and for Brilliancy, Variety and Design, cannot be surpassed.
In addition to the Long Stick Rocket, in common use, I offer the PATENT SHORT STICK ROCKET. They are put up in wooded boxes, one dozen each, can be transported with perfect safety, at much less expense than the old style, and will ascend at least one-third higher. They are also superceding all others.
I have also the new IRON-CLAD TORPEDOES, put up $5 in a box.
ROMAN CANDLES,
SCROLL WHEELS,
TRIANGLES,
VERTICAL WHEELS,
SERPENTS,
FLOWER POTS,
BENGOLIAS,
MINES OF STARS
AND SERPENTS,
COLORED FIRES,
FIRE CRACKERS, &c.
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SIX TWIST SMOKING TOBACCO.
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PRIME LAKE SHORE PEACHBLOWS,
Arriving this day and for sale by
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HOT CAKES.
SOAP STONE GRIDDLES.
They require no grease, cause no smoke or smell, and are really the THING to bake cakes on. All sizes on hand at
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GLYCERINE IN LB. BOTTLES.
300 LBS FOR SALE BY
B. A. FAHNESTOCK & SON & CO.,
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SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the summit of the Allegheny Mountains, is now open for the reception of guests. Many additional improvements have been made. A band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery in attendance. Excursion tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad good for this route. All through trains stop. For further information address
GEO. W. WILLIS,
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BEDFORD
MINERAL SPRINGS.
This popular summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, and remain open until the middle of September.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride, over good turnpike road, to the Springs. Parties leaving Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from 12 to 14 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad office, and baggage checked through. Persons will come by Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top road.
Parties wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the proprietor, Bedford Springs, at as early a date as possible.
Bedford water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States, at the following rates, at the Springs: Half barrel (Mulberry), $4; gallons, $3; half barrel (oak-seamed), $3; barrel (oak-seamed), $5.
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SUPERIOR ACCOMMODATIONS FOR FAMILIES AND GENTLEMEN.
Board $4 per Day, $25 per Week.
Baggage Master and Omnibusses at Depot on arrival of trains. Address
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The Daily Commercial

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THRILLING ADVENTURES OF DANIEL ELLIS, the great Union scout of East Tennessee, for a period of nearly four years during the great Southern Rebellion. Written by himself; containing a short biography of the author; with illustrations. Harper & Brothers, New York. H. Miner, Pittsburgh.

Painful as it is to remember the occurrences of the war, it is dangerous to forget them. Mr. Ellis tells his story in the self-conscious and prolix style of one unaccustomed to the pen, but it is so circumstantial as to command credence, and this is one of the world full of books which might be written on the private history of that period. The home guards of Johnson county, Tennessee, commanded by Bill Parker, went to the house of Levi Guy, aged seventy years, who *had* taken no part in the war but had two *sons* in the Federal army. They tied his hands behind *his* back, and drove him off. His daughter followed; they caught her, whipped her *until* the blood ran profusely, and then drove *her* back. They drove the old man half *a mile*, then twisted a hickory withe and hung *him* to the limb of a tree so that his toes touched the ground and left him to die. In the evening the daughter followed again, and found him, cut him down, and, with the aid of her mother and some children, carried the body home and buried it next day. This is a mild specimen of the means used by the South to win independence, and in this day of mistaken leniency to our Southern brethren, it is well for us to act understandingly, and when we forgive know what we are forgiving. Therefore, unpleasant as it is to read details, ignorance is dangerous, and this book is a valuable addition to the Records of the Rebellion.

AN ELEMENTARY TREATISE ON AMERICAN GRAPE CULTURE AND WINE MAKING. By Peter H. Mead. Illustrated with nearly 200 engravings, from original nature. Harper & Brothers, New York. H. Miner, Pittsburgh, 1867.

No matter what the season, fruit is always scarce. Frosts may be late or early; orchards may be bare of aught save leaves, or may bend and break beneath their luscious burdens; but fruit is always in demand and dear. Not one family in a thousand has sufficient. There is a short supply of trees and bushes and vines; then the scarcity of labor and difficulty of getting what is grown to a market, and other causes, combine to keep fruit amongst the luxuries, whereas it should be esteemed amongst the necessaries of life. The reason why boys and birds steal fruit is that nature demands it, and society fails to supply the demand. Ten families could cultivate fruit for every one that does; and no other kind is so easily cultivated and so well repays care as the grape. Whoever has six feet of a yard can have a vine, and fruit on it; and if each householder would plant one, and take care of it, there would be grapes growing in every city and village yard. What if you should move next year? A man or boy, or woman or girl, who goes to Niagara, or any such place, for an hour, records his or her name, but will be content to live a whole year in a house without recording an initial to show to those who come after that he or she has been there. If we should cultivate a national habit of writing our names "in living green" on every dwelling we occupy, how much it would add to national wealth, and national health, and good will to man. We should feel kindly toward the people who come after us, if we did something to add to the beauty and comfort of their surroundings. The Arabs say that he who plants a tree and digs a well is sure of Paradise; and, at the close of life, how beautiful the reflection that we have strewn the pathway behind us with verdure, flowers and luscious fruit. Let every one at least plant and cultivate a grape vine; and if he does not know how, Mr. Mead will tell him.

APPLETON'S HAND BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. The Northern Tour; being a guide through New York, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Jersey, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Washington Territory, Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Dakotah, Montana, Idaho, and Dacotah. With descriptive sketches of "important places;" maps of cities, showing routes of travel and lines of railway. By Edward H. Hale, D. Appleton & Co., New York; Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh, 1867.

The great fund of information here collected must be useful if not indispensable to a traveler. It gives one rather the idea that the Empire State is in New York City; and the Keystone in Philadelphia. But it is probable the business men of those cities are more liberal in advertising than those of smaller cities; and should have the space for which they pay. In so vast a field there must be some mistake. The lakes of Minnesota are not "filled with white fish, trout, pike, pickerel, sucker, perch," &c. There are no trout in them. That particular species cannot live in the same waters with pike and pickerel which exterminate them if introduced into waters where they exist.

WORKS OF CHARLES DICKENS. Globe Edition. Illustrated from designs by Darley and Gilbert. Old Curiosity Shop. Sketches. Part I. New York: Sheldon & Co. Hurd & Houghton, New York; John W. Pittock, Pittsburgh.

This is a convenient edition, in good, clear type, and substantial binding; one of the best works of an author without a peer. The best recommendation of the book, is a list of contents. In addition to the "Old Curiosity Shop," there is "The Long Voyage," "The Begging Letter Writer," "A Child's Dream of a Star," "Our English Watering Place," "Our French Watering Place," "Bill Sticking," "Births—Mrs. Meek of a Son," and "Sketches by Boz, Illustration of Every Day Life, and Every Day People." Dickens, in his short sketches, writes for the million, while his larger works are principally interesting to scholars and those who look beneath the surface. Like Shakespeare, he must be studied to be appreciated, and the sketches and short tales, which compose a large part of this volume, are well calculated to create a taste for the higher walks of fiction, while they interest all classes of readers.

OLD SUNAPEE. By Mary Dwinell Chellis. Henry A. Boston, Davis, Clark & Co., Pittsburgh. 30 Wood street.

This belongs to the "Sunday School series of of Juvenile Religious Works," and there is a vigor and freshness in the style that is very attractive. Few young people, or indeed reading people of any age, after fairly commencing, would be willing to forego the reading it quite through; and few could lay it aside without an increased sense of the earnestness of life, and solemnity of death, yet the tone is cheerful and singularly devoid of the gloom with which so many writers envelope religious subjects.

THE TRIUMPH OVER MIDIAN. By A. L. O. E., author of "The Shepherd of Bethlehem," T. Wilson & Sons, New York. Davis, Clarke & Co., Pittsburgh.

The descriptive story of of Gideon is allegorized by the author. Midianites in possession are disappointment, discontent, dissension, distrust. Faith is the Gideon. Noble men and women, in the various walks of life in England, are skilfully and pleasantly grouped, and fight the good fight in their several places, meeting each his or her particular portion of the alien armies which invade the soul, and make the Christian's life one of warfare. As a narrative, it is deeply interesting, and teaches lessons of truth in a very attractive manner.

SIEGE OF WASHINGTON, D. C., written expressly for little people. By F. Colburn Adams, Capt., 29 Illustrations, by A. W. Ward. Dick & Fitzgerald, New York. W. A. Gildenfenny, Pittsburgh, 48 Fifth street.

The event of Early's attempt to take Washington, in July, 1864, provokes, if it does not justify the ridicule so unsparingly heaped upon the attack and all connected with the defense, except the "old Sixth Corps." The policy of having the National Capital defenseless at that late stage of the war, was a blunder for which all concerned should be held responsible, and one which is not extenuated by the event. The confusion, worse confounded which marked the preparations for defense, is truthfully described in this humorous account. The Treasury Guard going to the front, with their carpet sacks full of clean shirts and sandwiches, and the movements of Quartermaster's clerks, which brought Gen. Meigs a Major Generalship, are a faithful delineation of events as they transpired. The writer says the country owes a debt of gratitude to Hon. Montgomery Blair, for having supplied his cellar with a barrel of rare old Bourbon whisky, and Mr. Riggs for a celebrated Alderney bull, butchered by Early's commissaries, and serve to himself and officers. The whisky and the beef engaged their attention until the Sixth Corps displayed its cross above the ramparts of Fort Stevens, thus notifying "the late Early" that his opportunity was past; and giving the Heads of Departments leisure to unpack the treasures ready for transfer to the gunboats.

THE ROMANCE OF REAL SIN COURT, an episode from the retrospect of the Rev. Mr. Sparrowgrass, the author of "The Household of Bouverie." J. W. Carleton & Co., New York. T. Low, Sons & Co., London. Miner, Pittsburgh.

The autobiographic style is effective and forcible in the earnest, straight-forward way in which the author tells her story. It is singularly clear of sentimentality and abounds in vigorous thought. In reading one is less interested to know what is going to happen than in what is transpiring just at the time. It evinces extensive reading and the power, if not of originating ideas, of at least applying old thoughts to new purposes. The author asks, "Is there no joy in action that success should be solely considered? Is result evermore to be held paramount to motive?" The principal scenes transpire in South Carolina previous to the war. The working of the leaven of States rights in the social life of the South is fairly and truthfully described, and the representatives, of both the Northern and Southern ideas, are such as to do honor to both. The negroes are of the real life stamp; and there is a general air of truthfulness which is impressive and makes one the more regret the introduction, at the close, of the supernatural in so visible a form. It savors of clap-trap as though intended to create a demand for a sequel, and is unsatisfactory and inartistic.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

Garibaldi has left Florence, for what purpose is hinted in the following passage from a letter in the *Independance Belge*: "He has gone to a country seat near Arezzo, and appears to be determined henceforth, to concentrate all his attention. His health is completely re-established."

The Prussian journals are indignant because the ex-Queen of Hanover (so 'tis said), has entered into a "conspiracy" with certain Hanover bankers to send the ex-King, her husband, $40,000 of money which was once his own. They call this an abuse of Prussian hospitality. The bankers have been arrested and the money confiscated.

Thomas Carlyle was questioned the other day, by a working man, as to his manner of accounting for the stories of rudeness shown to him in the streets of London. He replied as follows: "Sir: The thing now going the rounds is untrue; diverges from the fact throughout, and in essentials is curiously the reverse of the fact; an 'incredible' (and at once forgetable) thing." This is the solution of your difficulty. —T. CARLYLE."

The English Ritualists are in a fair way of winning the honors of martyrdom. The Rev. G. Drury, rector of Claydon, in Suffolk, recently caused the arrest and imprisonment of two lads for swinging beer in church and for other disorderly conduct. When the boys came out of jail they were met by an escort of lads of their own age, and the party proceeded to the rectory with sticks and flags, and there, as the papers say, "made hideous noises." Afterward, a party of villagers ransacked the church, took down a large cross from over the altar and broke it to pieces, destroyed the candles, and carried away the vases.

A CORRESPONDENT writing from Chicago concerning pavements, says: "There are no two opinions, either in Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati, as to the superiority of the wooden pavement over that of stone, and in the first two cities it has been adopted to the exclusion of stone, after eight years' test. A gentleman in Chicago remarked to me yesterday that the City Council that would now consider a proposition to abandon this pavement would be tarred and feathered, whilst another remarked that its introduction was saved in the items of horseflesh and vehicles alone. I have felt much interest in this subject, and I doubt not that the facts I have presented will be perused with equal interest."

SPECIAL NOTICE.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Indigestion, Stomach and Liver complaints. These medicines will cure the most confirmed cases of dyspepsia, and disorders of the stomach and liver. They have restored more suffering dyspeptics to actual and permanent health than all the other ephemeral "specifics" united. They have stood the test of fifty years experience. They increase the appetite, invigorate the stomach and purify the liver. In bowel complaints they are equally efficacious, and for sick and nervous headache they stand unrivalled. Sold by all Druggists.

☞ CAUTION.—We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of Dinner, Dessert and Tea Services, etc., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade-mark on every article, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest Albata or Nickel Silver and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate. GORHAM MANUFACTURING CO., Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro Plate, Providence, R. I.

AMUSEMENTS.

LITERARY AND MUSICAL ENTERTAINMENT

BY THE

HAWTHORNE LITERARY SOCIETY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS'

Monumental Fund Association,

At Lafayette Hall, Tuesday Evening,

PROGRAMME.

Operatic Selections, Messrs. Bonsell, Shryock, Richardson and Kirk.
Opening Address (by the President). W. A. Leggat.
Declamation—"Union,".....S. Forrester.
Essay—"What next?".....Miss M. Cassidy.
Guitar Solo, "Midnight March," Prof. W. G. Bonsell.
Declamation—"A Moment to the Brave,".....
Recitation—"Love of Liberty".....W. R. Gallagher.
Piano Solo, "Vains Brilliante," Prof. J. W. Shryock.
The Comedietta entitled

THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

Lord Plato, R. S. Robb. Sir Wm. Evergreen, G. W. Charles. Capt. Augustus Bienheim, Lee S. Smith. Cousin Joe, T. Williams. Lady Plato, Miss N. Gallagher. Margery, Miss A. Schriebes.
Piano Solo, "Cujus Animam," Stabat Mater, Miss J. M. Matchett.
Reading—"Death of Little Nell,".....Miss A. Phipps.
Essay—"Willing to Learn,".....Miss E. Davis.
Recitation—"The Mind's Eddystone,".....W. B Horner
Musical Selection, "Gipsey Waltz," (Bussmann,) Messrs. Bonsell, Shryock, Bussmann and Kirk.
The entertainment to conclude with the Comedy entitled

A QUIET FAMILY.

Mr. Benjamin Bibbs, W. A. Leggat, Mr. Barnaby Bibbs, G. W. Charles, Mr. Peter Parker, C. H. Rohbock, Grumpy, T. Williams, Mrs. Benjamin Bibbs, Miss S. Sayer, Mrs. Barnaby Bibbs, Miss A. Schriebes, Miss Selina Summers, Miss S. Casker, Snarley, Miss M. Caskey.
Performance to commence at 7 o'clock. The Piano used on this occasion is of Schomaker & Co.'s planos used on this occasion is of Schomaker & Co.'s celebrated make, and has been kindly furnished by Barr, Knake & Buettler, No. 124 St. Clair street.

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We are now receiving a large and well selected stock of

STRAW GOODS,

Comprising the Latest Styles and Varieties out. The latest Novelties in Ornaments, Flowers and Ribbons, to which we call the attention of the ladies.

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Our Retail Department we recommend to the favorable notice of the Ladies.

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RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS,

FLOWERS, &c.

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PRICES LARGELY REDUCED.

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AND MANUFACTURER OF

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IN ALL THEIR VARIETIES.

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MEADVILLE, PA.

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AMUSEMENTS.

GLORIOUS 4TH OF JULY.

GREAT NATIONAL

FESTIVAL,

AND UNION JUBILEE,

AT

Pittsburgh and Allegheny Cities,

In Union Skating Park, Allegheny, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, July 4th, 5th and 6th, 1867,

Comprising a Series of Grand, Sublime and Novel

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Chief among which will be

Magnificent Ballon Ascensions,
Ballon Ascensions on Horseback,
Great Balloon Race,

GRAND TOPICAL ASCENSIONS,
BALLOON WEDDING; OR,
MARRIAGE IN A BALLOON,
TERRIFIC ASCENSIONS
IN FIRE BALLOONS,
GREAT BABY SHOW.

GRAND AMERICAN SPORTS AND GRECIAN FESTIVITIES,

Consisting of the
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GREAT FOOT RACES.
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Mike Lipman Show!

THIS UNIVERSALLY FAVORITE COMBINATION WILL EXHIBIT IN

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FOR THREE DAYS,

On MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 17th, 18th and 19th.

This Monster Exhibition of the Nineteenth Century has been greatly enlarged and improved for season, having retained all the old favorites, and having added to the Corps the best talent known to the profession, thus forming a Combination unequalled by any company now traveling, containing the following Stars:

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The Wittiest Clowns,

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1 prize of	7,000 is	7,000
2 prizes of	5,000 are	10,000
20 prizes of	1,000 are	20,000
68 prizes of	400 are	28,200
155 prizes of	200 are	31,000
220 prizes of	125 are	27,500
9 prizes of	300 are	2,700
9 prizes of	250 are	2,250
9 prizes of	200 are	1,800
10 prizes of	180 are	1,800
18 prizes of	90 are	1,800
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788 prizes, amounting to $250,650.
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ANNUAL DIVID

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

SOLDIERS' LEAGUE.—A regular meeting of the League will be held at the hall, No. 73 Federal street, Allegheny, this evening.

TAKEN OVER.—James Ponder, who was convicted last Tuesday of highway robbery and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary, was conducted to that institution yesterday by Sheriff Cluley.

REFINERS' MEETING.—An adjourned meeting of the Pittsburgh Refiners' Association will be held to-morrow, at three o'clock, at Room No. 4, Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way. A full attendance is requested.

MASONIC.—R. H. Van Rensalaer, P. M., P. S. Grand Commander of the Northern jurisdiction of the United States, is at present on a visit to this city, for the purpose of conferring the degrees of the Scottish Rite.

A SACK RACE.—John R. Brown, of the Fifth ward, has accepted a challenge from Col. Christy, to run a sack race for $25, at the Nail Plate Feeders' Picnic at McFarland's Grove, on the 28th inst. They both agree to tie themselves up in coffee sacks, head and arms included.

NEEDS ATTENTION.—The attention of the Street Commissioner and the Board of Health is called to the present filth condition of Scott's alley, running from Liberty street to Duquesne Way. So sickening is the condition of the alley, that a case of small pox is reported to have occurred there on Saturday. The matter deserves immediate attention.

PENITENTIARY ARRIVAL.—Sheriff J. P. Brown, of Warren county, arrived in this city a day or two since, having in custody a man named George Steinbrunner, convicted in the Criminal Court of that county of larceny, whom he conveyed to the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny, whither he had been sentenced to an imprisonment of one year.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY.—A meeting of the stockholders of the Merchants' National Telegraph Company will be held in Dalzell Building, Duquesne Way, tomorrow afternoon, immediately after the adjournment of the oil refiners' meeting, for the election of officers and transaction of other important business. Every stockholder is directly interested in the subjects to be brought before the meeting, and is particularly requested to be present.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—Messrs. Smithson, Palmer & Co., Auctioneers, sold the German Lutheran property, on the corner of Wylie and High streets, on Saturday at public auction, for the sum of twenty-thousand four hundred dollars. The same firm also sold a lot on the South side of Wylie street, 21 by 35 feet, for the sum of two thousand two hundred dollars. This is considered a very good sale.

GOLD WATCH LOST.—A small enameled Lady's Gold Watch was lost yesterday morning, either on Wood or Liberty streets, between Hand and Fifth streets. The watch was a souvenir from a departed relative, and is prized more highly by the loser on that account than for its intrinsic value. If it has fallen into the hands of an honest person, it will doubtless be speedily restored to the loser. A liberal reward will be paid the finder by leaving the watch at the COMMERCIAL office.

A PLEASANT RE-UNION.—The members of Pittsburgh Division No. 42, Sons of Temperance, had a Concert and Promenade at Mozart Hall, Seventh street, last evening. The large and spacious hall was crowded to its utmost capacity by a large and brilliant assemblage, and the proceedings were of the most enjoyable character. Strawberries, ice cream, etc., were served up, and about the close of the evening a fruitful portion of the audience adjourned to Wilkins Hall, where a dance was inaugurated and kept up with spirit until an early hour this morning.

DEATH IN THE PENITENTIARY.—A colored man named Alfred Jordon, an inmate of the Western Penitentiary, in Allegheny City, died in that institution on the 11th inst. He was sentenced from Fayette county, on the 4th of December, 1862, to an imprisonment of four years and ten months in the Penitentiary, on two charges. Having a weak constitution, his health has been failing fast since his confinement, and at length death ensued. His term of sentence would have been concluded in about four months.

CORONER'S INQUEST.—The jury empannelled by Coroner Clawson to investigate into the circumstances connected with the death of James Somers, who died very suddenly at Fairview on Saturday, assembled at Devore's undertaking rooms, on Grant street, yesterday afternoon, and after examining several witnesses, returned the following verdict: "That James Somers came to his death in Indiana township, Allegheny county, on the 15th of June, 1867, and that his death, in the opinion of the jury, resulted from natural causes." It may be proper to state that the charges of the deceased having died from taking an overdose of morphine, were utterly without foundation.

STEAMBOAT CLERK DROWNED.—A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city yesterday, from Captain Sherman, of the steamboat Lorens, stating that Mr. Edward Albert, clerk of that boat, fell overboard from the boat, while passing Parkersburg, West Virginia, on Saturday, and was drowned. The body had not, at last accounts, been recovered. Mr. Albert was engaged to be married to a young lady on the upward trip of the boat, but owing to sickness in the family of the bridegroom elect, the wedding was postponed until the return of the boat to Cincinnati. The sad news of his death will be a severe blow to a large circle of friends.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT—CHILD KILLED.—On Sunday morning Mr. Wm. Fink and Mr. J. Eggers, residents of Duquesne borough, with their wives and five children, started in a one horse wagon on a visit to some friends in Sharpsburg. When near the village of Etna the horse became frightened and dashed over an embankment upon the track of the West Pennsylvania Railroad, a distance of twenty feet. The occupants of the vehicle were thrown upon the track, and all more or less injured. Harry S. Fink, a child about two years old, was injured so severely that he died yesterday morning. The Coroner was sent for yesterday morning to hold an inquest upon the body, and after empanelling a jury, the investigation was postponed until Wednesday.

DROWNED WHILE BATHING.—A young man named William Hautan, residing in Allegheny, was drowned in the Allegheny river near Herr's Island, on Sunday evening. It appears that he left his boarding house between eight and nine o'clock in the evening, and went down to the river for the purpose of bathing. While in the water he got beyond his depth, and being unable to swim, was drowned before assistance arrived. Coroner Clawson was summoned and held an inquest on the body yesterday afternoon. A verdict of accidental drowning was rendered. The deceased was a young man, about twenty-four years of age, and unmarried. He boarded at the house of Hans Michel, No. 264 Ohio street, Allegheny, and was a wagon-maker by occupation. Deceased had a married brother living in Birmingham, and also one in Chicago.

THE HAWTHORNE LITERARY ENTERTAINMENT.—The grand musical and literary entertainment by the Hawthorne Literary Society, of Allegheny, will be given at Lafayette Hall, this evening, commencing at eight o'clock. The entire proceeds of the entertainment will be appropriated to the benefit of the Soldiers' Monumental Fund, and this fact alone, to say nothing of the attractive programme which will be presented, should fill the house to overflowing. The programme will be of a varied character, consisting of operatic selections by some of our best artists, declamations, essays, readings, orations and the comedies of "The Rough Diamond" and "A Quiet Family," each of which will be presented with an excellent cast, the whole forming a most attractive entertainment. This being the only place of amusement in the city this evening, should draw to Lafayette Hall a large and fashionable audience.

The Ohio River Improvement.

The Ohio River Survey party, under the direction J. Milnor Roberts, Esq., and Sigismund Locke, Esq., will, we understand, leave the city to-morrow morning, for the purpose of commencing their labors. Two boats, fully manned and equipped, have been fitted up at the Allegheny wharf for the occupation of the party. The party will first proceed to Marietta, Ohio, at which point the survey will be commenced. The Middle Division of the work extends as far as Cincinnati, and from that city to Cairo is the Western Division. The following are the names of the officers and subordinates of the party:

Principal—J. Milnor Roberts, Esq.; First Assistant—Sigismund Locke; Transit man—J. S. Stewart; Level man—Alexander Coulter; Rod men—Charles Cooper, H. T. Rowley; Flag men—G. G. Roberts, J. A. Heron; Chain men—T. J. Flood, W. H. Bryan; Axe men—Burt Patterson, Charles Cochran; Boat men—P. B. Coyne, Joseph Brown.

A Confidence Man Exposed.

Some time since a gentlemanly looking man, giving his name as A. D. Richardson, called at one of our principal carpet stores and purchased a bill of goods, amounting to over two hundred dollars. He then directed that the goods should be forwarded to Canton, Ohio, where he resided, stating that he would pay for them on delivery. The goods were sent by express, and upon their arrival at Canton, Richardson called at the express office and informed Mr. McGuire, the agent, that he had paid for them in this city, and requested that they should be delivered to him. Upon Mr. McGuire refusing to do so, he left the office and has not since made his appearance. This Richardson, who appears to be an adept in the swindling business, made an attempt to defraud the banking house of Messrs. George D. Harter & Brother, of Canton, out of seven hundred dollars, but fortunately did not succeed. Our Ohio friends should keep a look out for this sharper.

The Ladies who Read the Commercial

Will feel obliged to us, no doubt, for calling their attention to the reduction in the price of dry goods which has just taken place at Messrs. J. W. Barker & Co.'s old established house, No. 59 Market street. By referring to another column our fair readers will observe the advertisement of Messrs. J. W. B. & Co., together with some of the prices now asked for the best and rarest qualities of goods, all of which are in great demand and are not to be had for the same low price at any other store. Every price of goods at Barker's has been marked down to suit the present times, and the result is that their spacious store is crowded from morning till night with eager and delighted purchasers. As an evidence of the rare bargains now to be had at this store, we have only to say that printed goods are selling as low as twelve and a half cents per yard. These prints embrace an indescribable variety of patterns, all of them very beautiful and many of them exceedingly scarce. They are goods of splendid quality, and are having a wonderful demand. Every other kind of fabric for dress goods, as well as dry goods of other descriptions always found in such great abundance at Barker's, have been reduced in price and are thus placed within the reach of every one. This reduction is one of the most remarkable that has ever occurred here, and in taking the lead—in being the first to commit the times, and accommodate the public, Messrs. Barker & Co. have entitled themselves to the gratitude of the people.

Our Congressman.

Since General Moorhead's declaration not to be a candidate for renomination for Congress, made by himself in County Convention a few weeks since, a number of papers throughout the State have alluded to the fact, and taken the opportunity to compliment him for his able and faithful services during the past nine years' Gettysburg *Star and Sentinel* says: "General Moorhead has devoted himself to his public duties with a zeal and assiduity which have won the respect of all his colleagues; and he has served his constituents intelligently, faithfully, and well. His term of service covers the most interesting period of our history; and his record is one of which he and his children may well be proud. The respect of the citizens of the State, as well as the love of his immediate constituency, will follow the General in his voluntary retirement from the cares and trials of public life."

The Clarion *Banner* of last week says: "Gen. J. K. Moorhead declines a renomination for Congress. He nearly ten years has he ably and faithfully represented the Allegheny district, and now asks to be relieved. Such men should, like the old commoner of Lancaster, be kept continuously in office. They are worthy and fit representatives of a great people."

The Female College Prizes.

Thursday evening the instrumental and vocal contests for the McKee and Mellor prizes will take place in the chapel of Pittsburgh Female College, and from all we can hear they will be the most interesting musical events that have ever happened in the history of this cherished institution. The Mellor prize, which is an elegantly bound volume of popular music, will be awarded to the best vocalist, and the McKee gold medal to the best pianist, whoever the committee may decide them to be. The gold medal is a handsome one, cast of pure metal at the Philadelphia mint. On one side is a medallion of the late Thomas McKee, above it the words "Thomas McKee Prize," and beneath "For superior excellence in music." On the reverse are two raised wreaths, united by a harp, inside of which will be inscribed the victor's name; above the wreath are the words "Pittsburgh Female College," and beneath, the Latin phrase, "Laurus dignissimo detur." Where all the contestants are so remarkably proficient, the committee will have to exercise the nicest judgment in making their award. It is needless to say the contest will attract a large and fashionable audience, as that is always the case at the College exercises.

Base Ball.

A match game of base ball was played at Shady Side, on Saturday last, between the Star Club, of that place, and the National Club, of Bellefield, resulting in favor of the former. The score stood as follows: Runs—Star, 48; National, 34. Fly Catches—Star, 3; National, 5. Missed Fly Catches—National, 3.

The "Black Bottle Base Ball Club" challenges the Dauntless Club, of Pittsburgh, to play a match game for the Junior Championship of Pittsburgh. If not accepted within three days, the "Black Bottle" will claim the championship.

Public Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—Messrs. Wm. H. Leak, Joseph O. Sefton, Annie Waite and Annie Eberle have engaged the Opera House for a summer season, and will open it on Saturday night with a great bill. Under the management of such popular artistes, the Opera House should run a successful summer season.

CIRCUS.—Mike Lipman's Great Show opened on West Common, Allegheny, last evening, the canvass being thronged to its utmost capacity. The troupe give a first-rate performance, the famous acrobat George Batchelder taking a conspicuous part. The circus will be open this afternoon and evening.

Harlem Springs, Carroll Co., O.

These Springs, in connection with the Seminary buildings, will be opened for Boarders on the first of July. It is not intended as a place of fashionable resort, but a place eminently suiting the demands of those seeking an inexpensive and quiet retreat, removed from smoke and dust. To breathe the pure air and drink these various waters, will restore health and vigor when it is possible for it to be enjoyed. Those wishing accommodations will apply soon, as only a limited number can be accommodated. Come by way of New Market station, Pittsburgh, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad. Address A. D. Lee, Harlem Springs, O.

IT IS AN UNDISPUTED FACT that the best and cheapest place to buy hoop skirts is at the Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

LIVERYMEN, ATTENTION!—You will find the best carriages, buggies, barouches, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn, near 6th. Call and look. To your interests. Call and examine.

AN OLD FRIEND.—For many years the Press of the country has chronicled the beneficial effects of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Editors, authors, physicians, merchants, officers of the army and navy, chemists, counsellors, ministers of the gospel, in short, a great cloud of witnesses of every profession, trade and calling, have testified to its efficacy as a tonic and regulating medicine. The names and statements of these witnesses have been published in the public prints. Many of them are well known to the whole public. Their testimony has never been challenged or impugned. This OLD FRIEND has been tried and pronounced, on the authority of those whose lives and health it has preserved, a pure, harmless and eminently salutary preparation. Attempts have been made to rival it. They have failed. There is nothing equal to the enjoyment experienced by the afflicted when using this valuable specific. Its mild tone, its sure and vigorous action upon a disordered stomach, and the cleansing of the entire human body, recommend it to the whole community as a RELIABLE FRIEND.

What is Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher?

To answer this question, and to detail the superlative merits of this preparation, would require more space than is ordinarily allowed most newspaper paragraphs. Suffice it to say, however, that DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER is one of the greatest tonics known. It will place the most enfeebled stomach in a digesting condition, and will enable it to convert the food taken into it into proper nourishment for the renewal of the whole organism. Every one of common sense knows that it is in the proper working of the stomach that the first and most important branch of digestion takes place. When it is disordered the whole animal economy feels the shock, and that shock is imparted to every sentient extremity. Aching, heavy feelings are the inevitable concomitants which are well known to every dyspeptic invalid. The gloomy forebodings of the mind go to show that the body is not the only sufferer. The mind lacks its wonted vigor; the will droops and every function is lazy in the performance of its accustomed duty; the blood is charged with noxious material; the liver will not filter the bile from the blood; the kidneys no longer drain off the hurtful elements which taint the blood and fill every limb and nerve and muscle with aches and rheumatism and neuralgia. DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER has cured these conditions more than a thousand times. It was by placing the system in the health condition that it cured Mr. Boyd, of 312 Liberty street, of an intractable and painful scrofula, which had resisted every other remedy. He has been well now for over four years, the very picture of robust health and vigorous action. It is now curing John Titzell, of No. 4 Chestnut street, Allegheny, of a disease of the bone and has enabled his system to discharge from the diseased leg as much as a handful of carious and loose bones. He is now the image of ruddy health, and is able to go and see the doctor without much trouble, and all without any cutting or scraping of the bone. It cured Margaret McFarland of Cliff street, after nine years of suffering with her whole body covered with sores and her feet in so ulcerated and diseased a state that for nine years she could not wear shoes on them. It cured David Kinndley of almost total blindness. It cured Ann Morgan of a malignant cancer, after she had been discharged from three hospitals as incurable, and after it had eaten off her nose and part of her cheek and neck.

It cured Elliott Davis of piles of eighteen years duration. These cures are all of unexceptional characters, and most of them in and about Pittsburgh. We put the question to any one of common sense, if ever there has been sold or made in Pittsburgh, or elsewhere, a medicine that has made such extraordinary cures? If there is, we have never heard of it, and therefore feel disposed to rank DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER the highest in the scale of modern medicines for every disease when the blood is impure or where the human system is intended to be brought up to the highest standard of health and vigor. Ask for DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, and look for his name on the wrapper, and take no other; at 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh. $1 per bottle; six bottles Dr. KEYSER'S for $5 00. Sold by all druggists. Consultation rooms for all skin and blood diseases and for lung diseases, 120 Penn street, from 9 A. M., until 4 P. M.

A New and Invaluable Business Map of Pittsburgh and its Environs.

Just what the business community of the "Iron City" has long required in the way of a map of Pittsburgh and its environs, they are shortly to be furnished with—thanks to the liberality and enterprise of Messrs. Mason, lithographers, Messrs. Krebs & Bros., Nos. 17 and 19 Fifth street. We have personally examined the drawing of this map, which may be seen at their establishment, and we have no hesitation in declaring it to be the most perfect, concise and reliable in detail that has ever been executed. It will be published by subscription, payable on the completion of the map at the following rates: Map complete, colored, varnished and mounted on rollers, $10. Business cards from $10 to $25, according to size. Views of buildings and extra advertisements by special agreement. It will measure four and four-half by five and one-half feet, and the scale will be two hundred and twenty feet to one inch. In it will be shown, with rare regard for the architectural outlines of buildings, every private dwelling, hotel, bank, store, office, literary, warehouse, hospital, school, church, factory, ferry, depot, steamboat landing, rolling mill, furnace, forge, coal yard, brick yard, lumber yard, etc., together with every public alley, street, alley, lane, terrace. The exact size of each lot, and the number of the houses will be accurately given. All the public buildings, depots, rolling mills, furnaces, hotels, banks, churches, &c., will be indicated by a separate color, as well as prominently shown in large letters giving the name of business, city, occupants, firm, &c. Every subscriber to this map will have his name inserted therein. Mr. W. C. Coghlan, C. E., who has made the surveys for this map with great accuracy, will shortly call upon merchants, manufacturers and business men generally, to solicit subscription to the work, as well as many final views and advertisements. The topography of our city has been well set forth in this work, which is important, as this feature has hitherto been neglected or imperfectly done. We sincerely hope that every businessman in the community will situate a centre-piece of this valuable production, it will be invaluable, as it will find its way into every Board of Trade in the country, all the hotels, steamboats, railway stations, counting rooms, offices, etc.

IT IS AN UNDISPUTED FACT that the best and cheapest place to buy hoop skirts is at the Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

CARPETS FOR EVERY HOUSE AND OFFICE IN PITTSBURGH at Smithson, Palmer & Co.'s Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street. Call and examine our *new stock* of carpets, consisting of Super, Ingrain, Rag, Straw, Hall, Office, &c. Cheaper than any other place.

WHAT IS IT?—A stranger would involuntarily ask the question, on seeing the crowd at Graham & Byrne's Fashionable Hat and Cap Emporium, No. 52 St. Clair street. The fact is there are no hatters in the city who can exhibit a finer stock or sell cheaper than Graham & Byrne.

GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITS IN FURNISHING GOODS for summer wear can be furnished at the lowest cash prices, at H. Oppenheimer & Co.'s, No. 83 Wood street. Their stock is the largest in the city, and was selected with great care to meet the demands of this section. We hope our friends will not fail to call on this firm and examine their goods. It will well repay the visitor for his trouble.

SHIRTS! SHIRTS!—Of all descriptions and made to order at Putnam & House's, 72 Fifth street.

EVERY LADY AND GENTLEMAN should examine the splendid stock of Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers, Balmorals, etc., for Ladies, Gents, Misses, Children, Boys and Youths, at Smithson, Palmer & Co.'s Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

CARRIAGES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, ETC.—The best stock in Pennsylvania. Durable, splendid finish, latest improvements, etc., at Campbell, Stoner & Co.'s, Nos. 167, 169 and 171 Penn street, near St. Clair street.

THE LATEST SUMMER NOVELTIES in Ties and Bows just received by Putnam & House, 72 Fifth street, nearly opposite the Postoffice.

BASE BALL SHOES! BASE BALL SHOES!!—Splendid variety. New stock. Cheapest place in the city, Smithson, Palmer & Co.'s Emporium, Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR the cheapest and best at Putnam & House's, 72 Fifth street.

THE MOST MARKED SENSATION OF THE DAY is created by Dabbs' artistic and incomparable Photographs. Visit the gallery, No. 16 and 18 Penn street. The public are invited.

THE PLACE TO BUY YOUR HOSIERY AND SUSPENDERS, pocket books, albums, fancy paper and envelopes, scissors, knives and forks, paper collars, and many other articles, at private sale, day and evening, at auction prices, is at the emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., 55 and 57 Fifth street.

LADIES, go to W. B. Clapp & Co.'s, 26 & 28 Fifth street, for your Lasting Gaiters. Price only $1.25.

BUY YOUR GLOVES AND HALF HOSE at Putnam & House's, 72 Fifth street.

DR. BASCOM, 26 Fifth street, is the only person out of many I have employed that has been able to cure my bunions and Corns, and his charges are single. W. A. LYON, 7 Fifth street.

FAIR AND FESTIVAL for the benefit of St. James' Episcopal Church, at Fifth Ward School Hall, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 18th, 19th and 20th inst.

STRAW GOODS FOR THE "HEATED TERM."—The people have proclaimed themselves free from every kind of straw goods, *except* those sold for ladies', gents', misses, boys and childrens' wear, at which are now having an unprecedented sale at the Emporium of Smithson, Palmer & Co., Nos. 55 and 57 Fifth street.

GODFREY & CLARK manufacture the best paper sacks in the United States for putting up flour, corn meal, &c. Call and see them. Warehouse, No. 257 Liberty street.

DESIRABLE GOODS.—A complete assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, &c., for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children; also, domestic dry goods, gent's furnishing goods, straw goods, carpets, hosiery, clothing and notions, just received, and being disposed of at auction prices, at private sale, by Smithson, Palmer & Co., at the Mammoth Emporium, 55 and 57 Fifth street.

DIED:

HALL—On Monday, June 17th, at 5 P. M., Mrs. JANE HALL, aged 75 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, John Cox, Penn township, on WEDNESDAY, June 19th, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will leave the livery stable of Miller & Bradley, corner of Ohio and Beaver street, Allegheny, at quarter to 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SLAGLE—On Sunday, June 16th, MARY TAGART, wife of Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., of this city.

Seldom are we called upon to chronicle an event which affects us with greater sadness than the one we have just recorded. Again do we find a striking illustration of the uncertainty of human affairs for a shining mark. The death of MARY TAGART SLAGLE falls with crushing weight upon the hearts of a wide circle of friends and acquaintances. For her sweet disposition in her domestic relations endears her the more. Gifted beyond the measure of her sex in intellectual endowments; with a bright imagination, sparkling with the richest Parnassian gems; she added to her fine mind a cultivation from study and collation of the wisdom of the world, which made her a charming companion and the light of the society circle in which she moved, while she was equally furnished with every quality which can adorn domestic life. Thoughtful, self-reliant and active, brilliant in conversation and graceful in her movements, she possessed a certain earnestness of manner, or rather spirit, which lit up her countenance with a radiant expression more rare than beauty itself. With a fine, loving heart, and a mind beautiful in nature and art, quick in her appreciation of every noble and philanthropic idea, her entire existence was a life-task to which she devoted all in which she had been educated, causing her every session and every day to glide with pleasure and profit, and making her whole life redolent with an atmosphere of love. Having but recently assumed the sacred relation of wife, she had applied her great energies with conscientious care, and a beautiful devotion to her new duties, and took delight in making attractive the home in which had centered the fond hopes of an affectionate husband, and with joyful anticipation, imagined years of future happiness. Alas for the vanity of human hopes. Suddenly—in less than an hour these bright hopes were blasted; for the fell destroyer came, and

"Death laid his withering, shrouded eye
Weeps, not, wins not, tires not now."

But the grateful consolation remains that she had given her heart to God. Years ago she dedicated herself to the service of her Savior, and meekly, yet faithfully, bore testimony to the power of the religion which her life so happily illustrated. We can but dwell in the hope that she is now in the realms of immortality, and is rejoicing with the great company of the blessed in Heaven.

May the sod rest lightly on her womanly breast, and may gentle hands and sacred tears make holy the sepulchre in which her mortal remains are enshrined.

It was the privilege of the writer to know her well in other years. It now becomes a melancholy pleasure to lay upon her grave this small tribute to her memory.

"Green be the turf above thee,
Friend of my early days,
None knew thee but to love thee,
None named thee but to praise."

C.

June 17th, 1867.

50,000 WHEELER & WILSON LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES

Sold last year, being nearly equal to the sale of all others combined. Satisfaction guaranteed to all persons purchasing from us.

WM. SUMNER & CO., 47 Fifth street.

ROSSTON'S INDIGO BLUE

ROSSTON'S YEAST POWDER,

ARE THE BEST IN THE MARKET.

For sale by all Grocers.

7-30 BONDS

CONVERTED INTO

5-20 BONDS, 1865,

ON PRECISELY GOVERNMENT TERMS,

WITHOUT CHARGE.

BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

CORNER FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS.

MAY, JULY AND NOVEMBER

COUPONS,

BOUGHT AT HIGHEST RATES

BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON

LONDON, PARIS, FRANKFORT, O-M., &c.

For Sale in Sums to Suit Purchasers.

PH. R. MERTZ,

118 WOOD STREET.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

Bankers,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Streets,

Buy and Sell at Market Rates, all Descriptions of

Government Securities.

SEVEN THIRTIES, ALL ISSUES,

CONVERTED INTO

FIVE TWENTIES

AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

Bonds on hand for Delivery.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, June 17th, 1867.

It was thought to-day that the temper of the loan market was more decided, as the average amount of discounts was considerably larger than was expected. The demand continues, however, much beyond the ability of our banks to accommodate. There is no change from the dullness that has characterized the general markets for many weeks past. Yet there is an improved feeling and a gaining of confidence in commercial circles. It is expected that the abundant harvests, of which the condition of the crops gives full assurance, will cause a brisk revival in business, and the long spell of comparative inactivity in most departments of trade will be succeeded by most vigorous and enterprising activity. The crops promise most bountiful supplies, not only of the more substantial products, but the fruit yield this year will be beyond precedent. Nature, as if to make amends for the many failures and short crops, seems determined to lavish upon every section a full fruition of yield. The South will form no exception. Her cotton crop will foot up over three millions of bales—almost double the quantity she gave last year for export. Gold will of necessity, by the inevitable laws of trade, have to drop close to its standard value, and our national credit abroad will be strengthened. The foreign balance will be speedily rolled and turned in our favor, prices at home for all leading articles of consumption will tend nearer to a nominal value, and the industries of the country stimulated, and there will be a year of unexampled prosperity throughout the land.

—The following is an exhibit of the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House, for the past week:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
June 11th	$ 2,240,490 41	$414,987 50
12th	2,000,000 00	368,306 76
13th	2,000,478 75	365,254 00
14th	2,000,000 00	375,106 50
15th	2,000,771 00	368,290 14
17th	2,000,000 00	413,280 49
Totals	$14,041,117 75	$2,705,880 39

—Governments to-day are reported as firm and brisk at New York, and the new five-twenty bonds have touched 109¾. The other series show a like firmness, and there are very heavy transactions made at the late advances. McVay & Co.'s report is as follows:

U. S. 6-20s, 1862	110¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, May and November	106¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1865, January and July	106¾
U. S. 10-40s	100¾
Compound 6 per cents, 1864	112
August 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
September Compounds, 1864	111
October Compounds, 1864	111
Gold	137½
Silver	134

—No change is noticed in the Railway list prices at the New York Stock Exchange, as given in Bryan's report. The prevailing impression is that prices are near about as low as the bears can hammer them, and it is only a question of a short time when the bulls will have matters more their own way than they have had for two or three months past.

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth and Wood streets, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	110
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110¾
1864	106¾
1865	106¾
1865, new	106¾
1867	106¾
1868	106¾
10-40s	100¾
August 7-30s	106¾
July 7-30s	106¾
September Compounds, 1864	111
October Compounds, 1864	111
Gold	137½
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—Messrs. Bonbright & Co., bankers, Cleveland & Pittsburgh, Erie, Chicago & Rock Island, Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago & Northwestern preferred, New York Central, Reading, Michigan Southern, Michigan Central, Illinois Central, Cumberland preferred, Quicksilver, Western Union Telegraph, Pacific Mail, Atlantic Mail, New York Central, Erie, Hudson River, Reading, Michigan Southern, Illinois Central, Cumberland preferred, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, Ohio and Mississippi, Toledo and Wabash, Northwestern, do preferred, Fort Wayne, Rock Island and Pacific, Northwestern, do preferred, Ohio and Mississippi, Cleveland and Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Toledo, Chicago and Rock Island, Illinois Central, Quicksilver, Pacific